The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 11, 1872.

Chief Justice Cockburn is to be created an Earl, in recognition of his services in connection with Alabama arbitration.

The Grant Republicans of the Fifth Iowa District, yesterday, nominated for Congress Hon. James Wilson, Speaker of the present Iowa House of Representatives.

Several leading Republicans in North Carolina have declared for Greeley. Among them are General R. W. Henry, A. W. Rollins, and G. W. Roberts.

A bill for proportional representation is now before the British Parliament. The bill, in substance, adopts the American system. There is some opposition to the measure, on the ground that it does not apply to Ireland and Scotland.

The Indiana Grantites, yesterday, in State Convention, nominated Hon. William Williams for Congressman-at-Large. Mr. Williams, who was fortunately within call, appeared before the Convention and accepted the nomination in a brief speech.

The Administration organ at Washington warns all persons connected with the Departments that during the present campaign party lines will be drawn very closely, and intimates that their tenure of office will depend upon the fidelity which they display in support of the Philadelphia nominees.

The Woman Suffragists having knocked at the doors of all the National Conventions held the present summer, and failing to receive a satisfactory recognition, have concluded to accept the crust offered by the Philadelphia gathering, and will, therefore, labor in behalf of U. G. and his military retainers.

An exciting political canvass is in progress in North Carolina. Grand mass meetings are to be held at Rawleigh and Weldon on the 12th and 16th insts., at which Senators Schurz, Trumbull, and Thurman are expected to speak. It is thought that the last week in this month will witness the liveliest times politically ever witnessed in that State.

Notwithstanding the apparent willingness of the Irish Catholics of New York City to allow the Orangemen's procession to parade the streets to-morrow, there are grave apprehensions at police headquarters that bloodshed will result from the demonstration. Extensive arrangements have been made to meet any possible emergency, and an additional police force, as well as a large military reserve, have been provided for.

The Baltimore Convention yesterday struck the note that finds an echo in the hearts of the American people. The electric flash that announced the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, received instant answer in the flash and roar of canon, and the enthusiatic utterances of the legion of thinking voters who yearn for honest Government, and desire to place the seal of condemnation on the maladministration that has reigned in Washington the past three years. Already we are told that the clerks in the various Departments at the Capital are asking what they shall do to be saved, and this feeling will become more and more general as the campaign progresses, and the Cincinnati force develops its actual proportions.

The Bourbon-Anti-Greeley meeting in Baltimore permanently organized by electing Senator Bayard, of Delaware, President, with four Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. This limited number of minor officers was necessitated by the attendance of the self-styled true-blues. Mr. Bayard, on taking the chair, denied the right of an overpowering majority of the Democratic party to nominate a candidate objectionable to the insignificant minority, and besought his score of hearers to rally round the old flag and never say die while the word Democracy remains in the dictionary. At the close of Mr. Bayard's speech, somebody read an address to the people, which address deliberately proceeds to read the Democratic National Convention and all who follow its recommendations out of the party. Having performed this disagreeable duty, it calls a Delegate Convention to meet in Louisville on the 3d of September to decide as to what further action is necessary. Nothing is said about the enthusiasm of the affair, and it is to be presumed that there was not much of that enlivening commodity at hand.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was in good demand, and advanced 10a15c per brl, closing at $13.25 per brl for cash; and $13.25 seller August. Lard was quiet and firm at $8.85a8.87½ per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.80a7.85 for summer. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 4½a5c for shoulders, and 6⅝a6⅞c for short ribs. High wines were strong, and closed at 1-2c higher, at 86c bid, and 86½c asked per gallon. Lake freights were more active, at 1 2c decline closing at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and weak, declining fully ½c, closing at $1.22 1-2a1.22¾ cash, $1.17¼a1.17½ seller August, and $1.07a1.07½ seller the year. Corn was active, but easier, closing at 39¾a39⅞c cash; 41¼a41 3-8c seller August, and 42 1-2a42 3-4c seller September. Oats were dull, and 1a1 1-4c lower, closing firmer at 25 1-4a25 3 8c cash; and 25 1-8a25 1-4c seller August. Rye was 1a1 1 2c higher, closing at 56 1-2c for No. 2. Barley was dull, and closed weak, at 52a53c for No. 2, and 54a55c for new do seller September. There was a good demand for hogs, and the market was firm at a further appreciation of 5a10c per 100 lbs. Sales were effected at $3.95a4.30 for common to extra. The cattle trade was dull at the decline noted yesterday. Sheep met with a fair inquiry at former rates.

Meeting of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The National Association of Stove Manufacturers assembled here at noon, to-day, in pursuance of the adjournment at the meeting held in New York, March 6 and 7 last. Representatives are present from St. Louis, Albany, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rock Island, New York, Detroit, Baltimore, Wheeling, Buffalo, Evansville, Dayton, Charleston, Ill., Janesville, Cincinnati, and other cities. The Association was called to order by John S. Perry, of Albany, President of the Association. During his remarks he said the amount of capital invested in the manufacture of stoves in his country was $30,000,000, employing 150,000 men. At the close of Mr. Perry's speech an address of welcome was made by William Resor, of this city. Among the matters to receive attention will be the cost of stoves, freights, improvements in manufacture, raw material, &c. Committees were appointed on the present condition of the trade and its future prospects, and other matters, after which an adjournment was effected till 9 to-morrow.

War-Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Cloudy weather with an area of easterly winds, will prevail on Thursday evening, over the Gulf States; easterly to southerly winds, with partially cloudy weather, for the South Atlantic States; westerly winds and clearing weather for the Middle States; and a rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds northwest of the Ohio Valley.

Coal Miners' Wages.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 10.—The Committee of the Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Association met to-day to average prices of coal from June returns, and found the same to be 199. In accordance with the agreement made in January, 1868, wages for July will be paid on the basis then established.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Cotton catarpillars have appeared in many counties in Alabama. There is much depression among the planters.

—Jno. S. Lane, of Illinois, committed suicide at Litchfield, Ky., yesterday evening, taking morphine. On a slip of paper were the words, "Old Death, I salute Thee," evidently written by the deceased. The remains were embalmed and sent home.

Two men, neighbors of Thomas Munger, at Antrim, Mich., have been arrested for his murder Monday. They are relatives of Mrs. Munger, and have had considerable hard feeling toward the deceased, arising from frequent law suits.

General St. John B. Spencer died in Washington at 8 o'clock yesterday morning of paralysis, aged 75.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

The Cincinnati "Farce" Indorsed and Ratified at Baltimore.

Unanimous Nomination of the Democratic-Republican Nominees.

A Scene of Wild Enthusiasm During the Call of States.

Committee Appointed to Notify the Nominees.

Enthusiastic Responses from All Parts of the Country.

What Was Done by the Bourbon Side-Show.

Exciting Political Canvass in North Carolina.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The Baltimore Convention met this morning and completed its work, by adopting the Cincinnati platform and nominees, with an enthusiasm and fervor which could only be paralleled by the intensity of the July sun which shone upon the Monumental City. The deed is done. The Cincinnati platform is the sign under which the Democracy go forth to conquer, and Horace Greeley stands to-day the elect of the faithful and panoplied in the impregnable armor of a regular nomination. So dense was the throng upon the streets that it was not easy to make one's way to the Convention. By 10 o'clock the Opera House was closely packed, floor, platform, and galleries. The heat was intense; the ventilation insufficient; everybody crowded and uncomfortable, so that even the few and scanty opponents of Greeley were not sorry to have him nominated, and go home. But all through there was good humor and enthusiasm, which went on at almost every stage and incident of the drama being performed. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie," and other airs to the delight of the audience, until the Convention was called to order, and rose during the prayer of the Chaplain. From this time everything went forward rapidly. Every ear was strained to hear, upon Mr. Burr, from the Committee on the Platform, rising to make his report. He announced briefly that they had, by 33 to 4, adopted the Cincinnati platform without alteration or addition, a statement which was interrupted again and again with loud applause. The platform was then read through, every section separately applauded, and with such unanimity, that its adoption was evidently a foregone conclusion. Mr. Barr moved the previous question, and the Convention would have been glad to vote on the report at once, but Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, appealed for a hearing in the negative, and a large number were ready to accord it, and a good many votes, including Virginia and other strongly Liberal States, voted against the previous question; but most of these voted to sustain the previous question after the Chair stated that if ordered there would be still an hour for debate. The previous question was then ordered, and Mr. Bayard spoke for twenty minutes in favor of a separate Democratic platform, but failing to point out any defects in the Cincinnati platform. This speech had enough of dignity and grace to secure him a respectful hearing, but was wanting in the judgment and argument needed to change the well-formed views of the body in favor of the Cincinnati Platform. The answer to Mr. Bayard came from the South, made by Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, with a good sense, a Catholicity and nationality of tone, and a recognition of the duty to sink all dead issues, to rescue the country, which completely carried away the house. Mr. McRae, of Tennessee, jumped up, anxious to show himself, but every effort showed that his council was not wanted, and after a few remarks by Judge Reagan, of Texas, the vote was taken by States on the platform. Arkansas voted aye amid general applause, Alabama was at first divided, but voted solid in the affirmative at the close of the ballot. Colorado and Connecticut voted likewise. When little Delaware made her break in the vote, Florida matched the vote by voting aye, and then there was a solid array of ayes, including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota. Mississippi divided, 11 to 9; Missouri voted 38 to 2, and then all was one way till New Jersey was reached, and divided; and New York, South Carolina, and Virginia were all cheered as they voted solid in the affirmative. The total stood, 670 for the Cincinnati platform and 62 noes, and thus was tided over successfully the serious point of the Convention. The opponents to the platform criticise only particular expressions, and admit its soundness so far as relates to the issues now before the country. Nearly all of them are entirely content with Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance. Governor Hoffman now rose to send up the communications of the Germans of New York City with 15,000 signatures. Quite a startling effect was produced as the immense roll of signatures was stretched from the Secretary's desk to the rear of the Convention.

The Convention now went to its grand object, the ballot for a President. Alabama led off solid for Greeley, when the whole Convention, spectators and all, rose up and cheered the vote. Handkerchiefs were waived, and it was some time ere the call could be resumed. California proved a unit, and Connecticut responded with the same keynote. Delaware voted for Senator Bayard; Florida for Greeley. Georgia gave four votes for Mr. Thomas L. Bayard, which were incorrectly reported blank, and eighteen votes for Horace Greeley. Illinois went solid for Greeley, followed by Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, and Maryland, and so it went on till New Jersey divided nine for Greeley and 9 for ex-Senator Bayard. The State of New York was announced by Governor Hoffman for Greeley, and Missouri's boast that she would give the largest majority for Greeley was matched by the prophecy that New York would roll up a majority greater than the whole vote of Missouri. Pennsylvania gave 35 for Greeley and 2 for Jerry Black, and then a stream of solid votes for Greeley poured in, embracing South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the two Virginias. The whole vote was conducted amid a perfect tumult of applause and enthusiasm beyond all former precedents. The summing up as announced, was 686 for Greeley, 21 for Jerry Black, 16 for Bayard, and 7 blank. Mr. Wallace, in behalf of Pennsylvania, went to the platform and moved to make the nomination unanimous. At this stage the entire enthusiasm of the body found vent in one long and exciting hurrah. The band played, and to the rear of the platform a picture was raised exhibiting the White House, which Greeley was destined so soon to occupy. There were just two noes on the vote to make the vote unanimous.

The main work was now over, and the climax of excitement was over. Gratz Brown was put through handsome on the call of States, getting 713 votes, out of 732, and on the motion to make unanimous there were no negative voices.

Then followed some of the routine work which winds up conventions: a brief but good spech from Doolittle, and a capital one from Jas. S. Thayer, of New York, and thus did the Baltimore Convention respond to the great movement of the American people. It was truly remarked by the leading opponent of Mr. Greeley's nomination in the Convention that he has never in all his life seen so much enthusiasm.

The side show of Blanton Duncan was already forgotten, and Colonel Mosby's presence in Baltimore ignored. A bolt by anybody is not even hinted at.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, declares that he will support the nomination of Greeley. His health and eyesight have been greatly impaired by his severe Congressional labors of last session, and he will sail on Saturday for Europe, intending to spend the summer in England and Switzerland. He will shortly write a letter advising his constituents to support the Greeley and Brown ticket. Mr. Briggs and the balance of the New Jersey delegation will also sustain the Greeley ticket.

The Georgia delegates say that their State will give 25,000 majority for Greeley. Governor Bigler says the entire body of Pennsylvania Democrats will hasten to the ticket, and that there is no doubt of Buckalew's election in October.

Judge Marshall, of Illinois, says his State will go for Greeley if the autumnal elections in Indiana and Pennsylvania report favorably; and all accounts go to show that Mr. Greeley is to receive the undivided support of the great Democratic party. It is remarked that, of the sixty-two votes cast to-day against the Cincinnati platform, only twenty-one came from the States which composed the late Confederacy.

Greeley's selection is regarded as so sure that Governor Walker's friends are already circulating a paper recommending him for a seat in Greeley's Cabinet. The idea was to get the Virginia delegation to sign it, then secure other States, but the leading members of the Virginia delegation express much distrust at such rapacity for office, and will have nothing to do with it.

It is remarked by observers that there never was a Convention less under the influence of manipulation than this, and free from intrigue and bargain. The only ring about it was the ring of victory. Theodore Tilton sat on the platform, an attentive spectator of the proceedings. He says it impressed him very much, and that he thinks a good deal more of the Democratic party than he used to. An old liner of the Democracy, on hearing this, declared that he thought more of Tilton than he used to, but that Tilton must not presume too much on that, as his original opinion of Tilton had been pretty bad.

Ashley, of Ohio, says the defection from Grant is increasing, and speaks hopefully of the canvass in that State. He says that the Convention to-day was the most enthusiastic body he ever saw.

Several of the leading Republicans in North Carolina, namely: General R. W. Henry, W. W. Rollins, and G. W. Roberts, have just declared for Greeley and Brown.

After the Convention was adjourned, the National Executive Committee met for the purpose of appointing a chairman as successor to Belmont. The only contest was between McCormick and Schell. Last night it looked as if the West were going to carry this important position, and as if the headquarters of the Committee were hereafter to be in Chicago, instead of New York; but strong influences from New York had been to work in the meanwhile, and to-day, after an exciting canvass, Schell was successful by a vote of 26 to 9.

The delegates finally departed in the best of feeling, promising for Greeley one of the largest electoral votes ever received by any candidate for the Presidency since the election of Franklin Pierce.

The Administration organ here this morning has an editorial note of warning for all clerks who incline towards Greeley. "The trouble with the gentlemen in departments in Washington is this. No matter under which King they imagine that they are safe and their position secure; they argue that General Grant's well-known opinions and policy in reference to the Civil service will keep them in office if he should be re-elected, and that the committal of the Liberal Republican party to civil service reform will equally inure to their benefit, in case that party should succeed. There is another side to this question. Between three and six thousand gentlemen hold office in Washington and draw salaries that at least they do not care to give up. They hold these offices because the Republican party is in power. Now, if they are not willing to work for the party's success in the future, as in the past, we believe that it is their plain duty to resign. We know that there is a good deal of hiding and fencing among hundreds of them, and they are anxiously looking to Baltimore and speculating upon the success of the ticket that may be nominated there. To these gentlemen we have this to say: The Republican party is entering on the greatest of its many campaigns. It intends to draw the lines fairly and severely between its friends and its enemies, and expects that every one will do his duty."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—The delegates generally were in their seats by 10 o'clock. A second brass band, located in the upper gallery, enlivened the audience with various airs, in which "Dixie," "My Maryland," and "Yankee Doodle," were equally applauded.

A quarter after 10 o'clock Chairman Doolittle called the Convention to order, and called up Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of Baltimore, who addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Chair announced, for the convenience of members of the Convention and the press, that every person rising to make a motion or speak shall announce his name and State.

Mr. Cabell, of Arkansas, asked seats, by courtesy, for five delegates from Arkansas in excess of their regular number, which was agreed to.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report, and came to the platform and requested that the resolutions be read by Clerk Perrine. He said the report recommended the adoption of the resolutions already adopted by the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati. [Cheers.] In order that there should be no misapprehension as to these resolutions, Mr. Barr called for their reading in full to the Convention, which was done, each plank in the platform being received with applause. The one-term plank was especially well received. Three cheers were given at the close.

A DEBATE ARISES.

Mr. Barr explained that the resolutions were the Cincinnati platform exactly, with nothing added, nothing excluded. This platform was adopted in the Committee by all the States except Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon. He moved the adoption of the report and the previous question.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, inquired whether the previous question—another name for the gag-law—had become the law of the Democratic Convention without notice to the delegates.

The Chair said the Convention had adopted the rules of the House of Representatives, so that the motion of Mr. Barr was in order, and not open to debate.

Various gentlemen appealed for a withdrawal of the motion, in order to allow a short debate.

Mr. Barr said he felt compelled to decline. [Confusion, cries of "Question," "debate," &c.]

On the motion to sustain the previous question, a call of States was ordered, which resulted—yeas, 553; nays, 156. Mr. Hoffman, in casting the united vote of New York in the affirmative, said that some of the delegates, himself among the number, were opposed to the previous question. Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, denied the right of his delegation to cast their vote as a unit, and asked to have his vote recorded no.

The Chair announced that Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, was now entitled to one hour to debate the resolutions; also, that the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bayard, appealed for ten minutes.

Mr. Barr conceded this request, as Mr. Bayard was a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Senator Bayard addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: If I know anything of the origination of human opinion, it is that parties have no justification except that they are the means to an honest end. If ever there was need for organization for the purpos of reaching an honest end in this country, God knows it is now. [Applause.] If ever a country needed the honest, outspoken sentiment of her people, it is now. If ever she needed men to rise above the petty call of party, it is now. Therefore, you show, in this assembly, no disposition to carp at men for former political differences. You desire to elevate honesty and capability, instead of insensibility and utter civil incapacity. [Immense applause.] And how do you propose to do it? It is now by an appeal to all that is high, and noble, and honest in human nature. If you do not do so, you are unworthey the occasion to which you are called. I tell you the Democratic party is an organization which the sense of mankind will point out as the best means through and by which the political salvation of our country can be wrought. [Applause.] Yet upon this occassion what have we witnessed? Not a shrinking of life-long Democrats from clasping hands with honest men of the Liberal Republican party. You have not witnessed that. On the contrary, you have witnessed a willingness, scarcely attempted to be suppressed, and a desire to forget past policies and party differences in favor of the great present, and noble, and almost holy object. Now, gentlemen, I ask in all fairness, shall this great organization, dignified by years, and dignified by sacrifices, for the sake of patriotic feeling be allowed to have an independent expression of its own honest sentiment. [Applause and cries of "Yes."] What then can be said in favor of the fact that, cut-and-dried, we shall, without crossing a t or dotting an i, take down, without mastication or digestion, the action of other men who have not been called into our councils, however much they desire to act with us in reference to the common object. [Cries of "No, no".] It may be proper for me to state that of the minority of the committee who voted against the adoption of the resolutions, I was one. I am glad, for the sake of my own conscience, that I was one of the minority who oppose the adoption of the Cincinnati platform, a platform containing many things we respect and adhere to, but much that we desire to modify and correct; but I think it becoming the dignity of the grand national organization of nearly three million of freemen that we should at least be permitted to have an unrestrained, moderate, straightforward expression of our own opinions, without having the words of other men, unchosen by us, forced down our throats. [Cheers and hisses.] Now, gentlemen, I ask you, will you not demand of this Convention that the expression which you shall give shall not be merely the cut and dried language of another, but that it shall be the expression of the unterrified, clear, outspoken wishes of the Democratic party itself. Are we not entitled to it? I consider that we are, and for that reason I did constantly move amendments which were utterly rejected. The technicalities of parliamentary law were adopted to exclude them. We stand here to-day, and shall, probably, according to the expression of this assembly go before the country without for the first time in the history of our party an independent expression of its cherished principles, and without mastication or digestion must swallow the sentiments of others. Now, Mr. President, look at the facts before the country. What is it that to-day puts us morally in chancery. Is it not the interference by the Federal Government in the local concerns of States? Is it not the tyranny and usurpation which under the garb of Constitutional amendments, under the garb of statues passed in alleged accordance with those amendments, throttle to-day the voice of the American people? I ask you, how came it that men of war, with guns ready shotted and run out for action, were placed at the foot of your peaceful streets two years ago on the day of your election? What brought these vessels of war, with the American flag, of which we are so proud, at the mast-head—what brought them at the foot of your peaceful streets—ready to sweep from the highways of your city citizens engaged in their peaceful and orderly avocations, should the word of command be given? What brought a military expedition, with all the formality—with munitions fixed and unfixed, and rations for so many days, with all the preparations of a hostile military expedition?—What brought that into the heart of the great City of New York two years ago? I will tell you. It was the excuse by Congress of a pretended power under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. This was intended to crush the South, and it re… … the Northeast will be stricken by the same po… …has prostrated the unhappy South in the dust. Gentlemen, I appeal to you, on this subject there should be some expression of our own upon the subject. If feeling for our Southern … will not tempt to it, let human selfishness dictate to you that you must take care of them in order that you may guard yourselves. Why is there not some expression upon this subject by this assembly. After all, is this not a great point. Give us free elections, an election undisturbed by Federal money, Federal threats, Federal officials, Federal bayonets. Unchain the great heart of the American people. Let them vote freely, and then we will have rulers who shall bring us peace and put an end to these questions which are now agitating the country. [Applause.] Why do you seek to enter upon past issues. Your platform does so. You are asking men now to deny the vote that they gave, two or three years ago, on the subject of these amendments. Why ask, why insist upon it. If the issues are settled, as your Chairman has declared, why do you resuscitate them and put them forward for the purpose of disturbing the plain, straightforward issue between tyranny and freedom; between limited Government and unqualified despotism. [Applause.] Mr. President, I wish some one in better physical health than I am would urge these things upon you, for I have broken down very much, and say it proudly, have broken down in the public service, and from no other cause. [Applause.] I know there is little time or opportunity within this hour for discussion of the great principles to which I have barely adverted, but I do say it was becoming, it was right and proper that this Convention of the Democratic party should speak with its own voice, and for itself, and I believe there will be grave disappointment on the part of the great constituency we here represent if this expression shall not be given. If your judgment is against it I must yield to that judgment, though I can't give my formal assent to it. I also demand of this Convention that the question shall be put separately upon these various articles upon which we are called to vote. I do not propose to detain this Convention. As I have said the condition of my health forbids it, but I desire to utter my protest against the adoption of the language of a platform by other men not of the same political faith with the Convention. [Applause.]

Judge Regan, of Texas, argued in favor of the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform, as the best means of restoring peace to the Southern country, especially of Texas. He closed with an appeal for the indorsement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

O'Conner, of South Carolina, said he regretted that there should have been any difference of opinion. All other issues should be merged in the single one of defeating the re-election of the present National Administration. He said the Reconstruction acts, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments, have been accepted. Public opinion was higher than Governments and superior to any declarations by Conventions. [Applause.] There was nothing left us in the issue now but to save the nation from destruction by corruption. He reviewed rapidly and criticised the foreign policy of the Administration, and urged a union of the whole nation to defeat the unhallowed policy of the present Government. An allusion to the prospective election of Greeley was received with great applause. As to the Fifteenth Amendment, he would be the last man to attempt to wrest from four millions of freedmen the right of suffrage. [Applause.]

TEXAS.

Judge Regan, of Texas, followed. He said it was supposed among his people that the Democratic party could succeed at this election with a distinct Democratic party; therefore they had come here to unite with their brethren from the whole country in effecting such an arrangement as will unite the Democrats with the honest opponents of the Administration. It was wisdom, therefore to take the Cincinnati platform. Why refuse to accept the situation and make the best of it?

MISSISSIPPI.

Barksdale, of Mississippi, asked if it was advisable to take a separate vote on each resolution.

The Chair answered no, as the previous question had been ordered.

Barksdale—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to a division of the vote.

Cries of "No," "no."

TENNESSEE.

McRae, of Tennessee, made efforts to obtain the floor, and was finally recognized by the Chair, and proceeded with an excited protest against the cutting off of debate. [Cries of "Sit down," "call the roll," "call the roll."]

VOTE ON THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

The roll of the States was then called on the main question,—the adoption of the platform,—which resulted, yeas, 662; nays, 70. At the close of the call, when Delaware voted "No," there were loud hisses. The Chair appealed to the Convention to treat with respect the vote of any and every State. A delegate said the disturbance was in the galleries.

The vote on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions was: Alabama, yes, 20; Arkansas, yes, 12; California, yes, 12; Connecticut, yes, 12; Delaware, no, 6; Florida, yes, 6; no, 2; Georgia, yes, 3; no, 19; Illinois, yes, 42; Indiana, yes, 30; Iowa, yes, 22; Kansas, yes, 10; Kentucky, yes, 24; Louisiana, yes, 15; Maine, yes, 14; Maryland, yes, 16; Massachusetts, yes, 26; Michigan, yes, 22; Minnesota, yes, 10; Mississippi, yes, 7; no, 9; Missouri, yes, 20; no, 2; Nebraska, yes, 6; Nevada, yes, 6; New Hampshire, yes, 10; New Jersey, yes, 9; no, 9; New York, yes, 70; North Carolina, yes, 20; Ohio, yes, 44; Oregon, no, 6; Pennsylvania, yes, 51; no, 7; Rhode Island, yes, 8; South Carolina, yes, 14; Tennessee, yes, 24; Texas, yes, 16; Vermont, yes, 10; Virginia, yes, 22; West Virginia, yes, 8; no, 2; Wisconsin, yes, 20. Total, yes, 670; no, 62.

Before the vote was announced, permission was asked by the Chairman of Alabama to make an explanation and change the vote. Objection being made, the Chairman ruled that while Alabama had a right to change her vote, he could not explain. Subsequently, unanimous consent being accorded, Shorter, of Alabama, took two minutes to explain that there were in the leading resolutions some statements which some of his delegation could not indorse without explanation. Having said this, he changed Alabama's vote from 12 yeas and 8 nays to 20 yeas. [Cheers.]

Hoffman, of New York, presented a petition from 15,000 Germans of the City of New York, which was read by the Secretary. It recommends the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and expresses the belief that they will receive the hearty support of the Germans, regardless of past party affiliations, as the best nominations that can be made.

BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

Ray, of Indiana, offered a resolution to proceed to vote by States for candidates for President and Vice President.

Cox, of New York, offered an amendment providing that, on the calling of each of the States, its Chairman shall state how the delegation votes, and his statement alone shall be taken. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted *viva voce*.

Snowhook, of Illinois, presented the name of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

The roll was called for the Presidential nomination. Each vote for Greeley was received with cheers. The ballot resulted: Greeley, 686; James A. Bayard, 15; J. S. Black, 21; Groesbeck, 2.

Greeley's nomination was then made unanimous.

When Hoffman rose to cast the vote of New York, her delegation was greeted with three cheers. Order being restored, Hoffman disputed Missouri's promise to give Greeley the largest majority of any State in the Union. He said New York's majority would be larger than Missouri's total vote. He also expressed his regrets that there had been any division of the vote here. He knew those who do not vote for Horace Greeley are acting conscientiously, but he desired to appeal to them. New York is a Democratic State. It had more than four hundred thousand Democratic voters, and that these were ready to sacrifice personal preferences and prejudices on the altar of their country. He hoped their brethren elsewhere would do the same. [Great cheers.]

After the Chair had announced the result of the ballot, Wallace, of Pennsylvania, took the platform, and was received with cheers. He said in obedience to the division of public sentiment in his State the delegation had cast part of their votes against the gentleman who, by the usages and customs of the Democratic party, is now its nominee for the Presidency. They would yield to the decision and accept the result which the great high court of appeal of the party had decreed. In conclusion, by instructions of his delegation, he moved that his nomination be made unanimous. [Wild cheers—music, "Battle Cry of Freedom."]

The following is the vote on President by States:

States	Greeley	Bayard	Black	Groesbeck	Blank
Alabama	20				
Arkansas	12				
California	12				
Connecticut	12				
Delaware		6			
Florida	6				2
Georgia	18				4
Illinois	42				
Indiana	30				
Iowa	22				
Kansas	10				
Kentucky	24				
Louisiana	16				
Maine	14				
Maryland	16				
Michigan	22				
Minnesota	10				
Mississippi	16				
Missouri	30				
Nebraska	6				
Nevada	6				
New Hampshire	10				
New Jersey	9	9			
New York	70				
North Carolina	20				
Ohio	44				
Oregon	6				
Pennsylvania	35		21		2
Rhode Island	8				
South Carolina	14				
Tennessee	24				
Texas	16				
Vermont	10				
West Virginia	8			2	
Virginia	22				
Wisconsin	20				

Whole number of votes cast, 732. Greeley, 686; Bayard, 15; Black, 21; Groesbeck, 2; blank, 8.

Upon the announcement of the nomination the "Battle Cry of Freedom," by the band, was followed by "Hail to the Chief." When the music ceased a scene was lowered at the rear of the stage, presenting a view of the White House. [Applause.]

Order being restored, the motion of Wallace that the nomination be made unanimous was put, and carried with one or two dissents only.

VOTES ANNOUNCED.

When the Convention proceeded to vote for candidates for President, the Chairman of the delegation mentioned below made the following remarks in announcing the vote of the States:

Alabama: The Chairman of the delegation from Alabama cast her twenty votes for Horace Greeley, of New York. This being the first vote cast the name of Horace Greeley called forth a tremendous burst of applause, the entire audience rising and waving their hats, handkerchiefs, and fans, the ladies in the galleries and boxes joining in the demonstration. After several minutes' excitement had closed, three rousing cheers were given for Horace Greeley, and when the Secretary announced the result of the vote the cheering was renewed.

Delaware: For reasons personal to himself one member of our delegation desires to vote for a different person from what the majority has fixed upon. That person is Senator Bayard, of our own State, but the majority of the delegation have overruled him, and have instructed me to cast the vote of Delaware for her own son, Hon. Jas. A. Bayard, six votes. [Applause.]

Illinois: Mr. President, Illinois is here to contribute her aid to save the country rather than to sustain a party. She casts her thirty-two votes for the philosopher, statesman, and patriot, Horace Greeley. [Great applause.]

Indiana: Mr. President, in the incipiency of this great political revolution, Indiana was first to recognize its necessity, and feel its mighty impulses, and recognizing Horace Greeley, the distinguished statesman of New York, as a fit representative of this great movement, she cast thirty votes for Horace Greeley. [Great applause.]

Mississippi: It is inscribed on the platform above your head, "Peace and good will." Mississippi accepts these as the watchwords of the campaign, and casts her sixteen votes for the illustrious apostle of peace and good will, Horace Greeley. [Great applause.]

Missouri: I am instructed by the delegation from Missouri to cast her 30 votes for Horace Greeley, of New York, and say, in addition thereto, that Missouri will give the largest majority for Horace Greeley of any State in the Union. [Immense applause.]

New Jersey: The delegation from New Jersey have instructed me to cast 9 votes for James A. Bayard, of Delaware [great cheering], and 9 votes for Horace Greeley, of New York. [Renewed cheering.]

As New York was called the entire delegation rose, with Governor Hoffman at their head, and for a moment the Convention was hushed, and profound silence prevailed. Then the Convention gave three ringing cheers for New York, followed by three for Governor Hoffman. The Governor attempted to speak, but the applause was at once renewed in the gallery quarter of the house. Cheer followed cheer, and the galleries rose, the audience waving their hands and handkerchiefs, while the enthusiasm became irrepressible. After three attempts to be heard, Governor Hoffman said:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It was my intention and was the wish of the delegation which I represent, that I should simply rise and cast the vote of New York without a word of comment, and I should have adhered to this intention if it had not been for two things which have taken place within the last moment. One was the declaration of the gentleman from Missouri that that State would give Mr. Greeley the largest majority of any State in the Union. [Applause] I have great respect for the men who have redeemed her. I have great respect for the gallant men of all parties who have inaugurated this great Liberal movement in this country, but I told him to take kindly that New York will give a larger majority for Horace Greely than all the votes which Missouri shall cast. [Tremendious cheering.] There is another reason. I have heard with regret that the votes cast here this morning, cast for a gentleman for whom I have the highest respect, but which seem to run counter to the general sentiment of the Democratic party. It is for that reason now that I say a word. I desire to make an appeal to the gentlemen who have cast their votes. New York was a Democratic State [great cheering] during the war. Half the time she had a Democratic Governor, and five times since, by the great vote of her people, she has elected a Democratic State ticket. Her legislative branch was lost at the election on local issues. The legislative power was so abused that the people will not permit it to be lost again. [More cheering.] I stand here, therefore, as the representative of this Democratic State, living with her borders more than 400,000 Democratic votes, and when we consent to sacrifice the prejudices of the past, and lay all upon the common altar for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony to our common country, the voice of New York, we respectfully submit, is entitled to consideration. We do not make this appeal for the sake of regaining power at home. We have that already. We want to redeem the country. We seen enthroned at Washington a power that is stretching its strong arm all over the country, seeking to take into its grasp, not only all the powers of the Federal Government, but all rights of local Governments; which thrusts the military in the face of the judiciary; which suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, and which exercises everywhere tyrannical power. To overcome this central power, the Democracy of New York, believing in her heart and soul that the welfare of the whole country demands the selection of the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention, and are willing to make a sacrifice of their own prejudices, and ask their friends from the other States to do the same. [Tremendous applause.] I cast the seventy votes of New York for Horace Greeley. [Renewed applause.]

The delegation from Ohio, hoary in faith that in November the vote of Ohio will be in favor of Horace Greeley, and now united in hearty good will, direct to me to cast the vote of Ohio, 44 in number, for Horace Greeley. [Applause.]

A voice in gallery—"Bully one from Ohio."

Tennessee: Mr. President, in less than a week after the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, at Cincinnati, the Democracy of Tennessee assembled in Convention. There was doubt and hesitancy throughout the Union as to what should become of the Democracy, when, the term Democracy, drawing inspiration from the tomb of the hermitage, [applause], took the responsibility of declaring that it was the high duty of every patriot in the land to support the Cincinnati ticket. [Good, good.] Tennessee was the first to clasp the hand that was extended at Cincinnati, and it now, to-day, warmly repeats that clasp. Tennessee, who has given three Presidents to the Union, casts her 24 votes for Greeley, of New York; and I desire to say to the gentlemen from Missouri, to the gentlemen from New York, that as Tennessee was the first to put the ball in motion, she proposes contest with them and give the candidates of this Convention a larger majority than either. [Laughter and applause.]

Virginia desires to signalize in the most emphatic manner her entire approval and sympathy with the great movement of pacification and liberation which was inaugurated at Cincinnati, which is now pushed on by a great outburst of public sentiment, and which will meet a glorious ratification by the brilliant election triumph which we are to have in November next, and I am now impelled by … York (Mr. Hoffman) to say a word to these Southern gentlemen who have shown a little reluctance to take part in this great movement. I want to say to them that Virginia stood by them and sympathized with them in the dark days of the past. Virginia felt for them, and acted with them, and now that glorious dawn is brightening up the earlein sky, we appeal to our friends from Mississippi, Kentucky, and elsewhere to come forward and take their position with Virginia, and fight this fight side by side with her, and share with her in the great triumph which we are to have at the polls in November next. [Applause.] And now, as the strongest evidence she can give of her sympathy with these movements, Virginia casts her 22 votes for Horace Greeley, of New York.

When the name of West Virginia was called, the Chairman of the delegation said: "Mr. President, West Virginia casts 2 votes for Hon. Wm. Groesbeck and the other eight for the next President of the United States, Horace Greeley; not because of what he knows about party, but because he desires to preserve the Union, Constitution, and enforcement of the laws. On the call of States for the vote on Vice President, the following remarks were made:

Illinois: The Chairman of the delegation … cast her 42 votes for the … who is as wise in the Republican party, a man of action, B. Gratz Brown. … as he is brave in …

Kentucky: The Chairman of … said: B. Gratz Brown is of our delegation. Mr. Chairman, and we know him to be a man of courage, and we feel that in this campaign he will be supported by the grand army of people. Let me say to the gentlemen from New York, Missouri and Tennessee, that we accept the challenge as to who shall give the biggest majority, and pledge for this ticket of Greeley and Brown, the entire white vote of the State, and a great part of the black vote. [Great cheering.] Kentucky for B. Gratz Brown, give twenty-four votes.

The reading clerk announced that there would be in the evening, at 8 o'clock, a grand ratification meeting at Monument Square. The Convention adjourned.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The roll was called on nomination for Vice Presidency, resulting as follows: B. Gratz Brown, 713; Stevenson, of Kentucky, 6; blank, 13.

On motion of Chalmers, of Mississippi, the nomination was made unanimous.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE NOMINEES.

Bonck, of Wisconsin, moved a resolution appointing a committe of one from each State, to be named by the delegations, to apprise the candidates of their nomination.

Payne, of Ohio, moved an amendment adding the President of the Convention to be Chairman. Agreed to.

The following were named by the respective delegations as a Committee to notify the nominees: James R. Doolittle, Chairman; Alabama, F. W. Sykes; Arkansas, J. C. McCabe; California, J. G. Downey; Connecticut, A. E. Burr; Delaware, E. L. Martin; Florida, C. W. Jones; Georgia, W. A. Hawkins; Illinois, A. H. Miller; Indiana, M. M. Ray; Iowa, J. D. Thompson; Kansas, T. P. Fenton; Kentucky, D. Magoffin; Louisiana, G. Campbell; Maine, J. C. Madegan; Maryland, John Lee Carroll; Massachusetts, J. G. Abbott; Michigan, Geo. H. Bunce; Minnesota, Wm. Lee; Mississippi, E. O. Sykes; Missouri, H. Breckmore; Nebraska, J. C. Crawford; Nevada, S. D. Wyman; New Hampshire, C. G. Chandler; New Jersey, A. A. Hardenburg; New York, Jas. S. Thayer; North Carolina, A. M. Scuils; Ohio, J. A. McMahon; Oregon, ———; Pennsylvania, W. A. Wallace; Rhode Island, H. Sprague; South Carolina, Jas. Chestnut; Tennessee, Jno. C. Burch; Texas, A. Smith; Vermont, L. Robinson; Virginia, Jno. L. Mayne; West Virginia, Wm. M. Clements; Wisconsin, J. S. Well.

On motion of Heaton, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted that on adjournment the Convention would, with music, escort the New York and Missouri delegation to their quarters.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

A resolution was adopted leaving the place of the next Convention to be decided by the National Committee, also, resolutions of thanks to John T. Ford, to Frederick Paine, and to Baltimore for courtesies; also, thanks to Doolittle for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the Convention.

Thacher, of New York, made a few remarks eulogistic of Greeley.

The Chairman returned thanks for the kind expression toward him and invoked the blessing of Providence upon the efforts of the Convention.

It is to be stated that blank votes for the Vice Presidency were cast by Florida, New Jersey, and Virginia. Delaware's six votes were cast for Stevenson, the rest were given for Brown. Mr. Hines, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Perrine, the leading Secretary. Adopted.

A resolution of thanks to the Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers was adopted, also to the Private Secretary of the National Committe.

At 1:30 p. m., the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Committee appointed to notify Greeley and Brown of their nomination by the Convention, held a meeting, J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, and L. P. Fenton, Secretary, and appointed the following Sub-Committee to prepare a letter to the nominees, to be presented to the full Committee this evening; Jas. D. Thayer, of New York; Judge J. C. Abbott, of Massachusetts; Jas. Chestnut, of South Carolina; John C. Burch, of Tennessee; A. M. Miller, of Illinois. On motion of Judge Abbott, it was resolved that the Committee proceed in a body to New York, and present the letter to Greeley. Should Brown be in New York at the time, the committee will also wait on him.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee this afternoon, all the members being present except from the States of Delaware and Florida, Hon. Aug. Schell, of New York, was elected permanent Secretary and Treasurer. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: Theo. F. Randolph, of New Jersey; C. H. McCormick, of Illinois; Wm. A. Moore, of Michigan; Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas; Fred. O. Prince, of Massachusetts; John T. Thompson, of Ohio; James P. Barr, of Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; General W. T. Bates, of Tennessee. The Chairman of the National Executive Committee was made a member of the Committee of Executive Officers.

The following gentlemen compose the resident Democratic Committee at Washington: Samuel J. Randolph, of Pennsylvania; A. W. Corcoran, of Washington; Allan Thurman, of Ohio; Joseph D. Rooks, of New York, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.

IN CHICAGO.

The news of the nomination, at Baltimore, of Greeley and Brown did not create any unusual excitement, because everybody who knew anything expected what was coming, and when it came they were not surprised.

Often do the spirits
Of great events stride on before the events,
And in to-day already walks to-morrow.

Perhaps the only disappointed persons were those who hoped for some defection that would help Grant, by diverting votes from the Liberal candidates. There were many who hoped against hope for the development of a spirit of faction that would cause a split in the Convention and produce a third nomination. These same persons also prayed with extraordinary fervor for a row in the Convention, over the platform, or over anything, so long as it was a row, but in this too they were doomed to disappointment. When the glad tidings flashed over the wires telling the nation that the Democratic party in Convention assembled had joined with the Liberal minded of the Republican party, to insure the welfare of their common country, the office-holders, the mere politicians whose future is irrevocably bound up with the Grant party, were seized with an ague of fear and trembling. The men who are not office-holders, those who conscientiously support the Grant ticket were ready to admit that their cause was never so weak as when the Baltimore Convention, after its harmonious and eminently successful sessions, adjourned *sine die*.

No one was deceived by the lies published in the special despatches to the *Post* and *Journal*, which were simply barefaced and impudent misrepresentations of what took place in the Convention. The Associated Press reports, colorless and impartial, printed in the same papers, contradicted the specials in every particular. The *Mail* and the *Sun* were the only evening journals whose specials have even the semblance of truth.

The Liberal Republicans were jubilant because they felt the only thing necessary for success had taken place, and the Democrats were enthusiastic everywhere for the same reason. Many Republicans who had been uncomfortably on the fence, awaiting the result at Baltimore, freely and fully expressed their intention of joining the Liberal army and taking part in the fight. There were indications in this city of a reinforcement from this source which will amount to a Republican land-slide all over the country.

There was a Democrat on the fence, who visited the Custom House to find consolation. He said his name was Macauley; that all his life he had been a Democrat; that he loved the Constitution of his fathers and mothers; that his hair had grown gray in the service of the party; that he had waited for the 9th day of July to see what would be done at Baltimore, and now that he had been deceived, that Greeley had been nominated, he was prepared to strike hands with the Grant party, provided they gave him an office. He understood that such … He was told that he applied a few days too early, that Mr. Judd had not yet taken possession. He announced that he controlled 500 Irish votes in Oswego, N. Y., that if they were worth having for a consideration, let them speak out as he could not wait for Mr. Judd. He was going to Oswego in a few days and would visit several of the Lake ports, where his influence was enormous. Would the officials give him a chance to till a soil so susceptible of cultivation, or would he have to go for Greeley, after all? There were several officials present. One gentleman suggested that he be appointed lighthouse inspector, while another thought he should have Tom Keefe's place, and as Mr. Judd was not on hand, this virtuous Democrat, this moral and high-toned supporter of Grant, was furnished with the address of Mr. C. B. Farwell, who might negotiate with him or sustain him in the faith until Mr. Judd was clothed in his little "brief authority." This is an ower true tale of a specimen brick of the Democrats who will go for Grant.

Dr. C. V. Dyer dropped into the Custom House, expecting to see his friend Judd, and, after scratching his "dome of thought," gave his opinion of what was coming. As might be expected, he was for Grant, but was willing to concede that Greeley "would put them in a perspiration, if it didn't amount to a sweat." He "personally knew 500 Republicans in the city who would vote for Greeley, and he only knew three Democrats who had said they 'wouldn't.'" He would not like to … He felt much like a man who was … a race between a Tennessee … There was no tellin' how North Side, Chauncey B… He thought, however, … and J. D. Ward on the West, … carry this County. There were some doubts expressed, and it was generally thought that these gentlemen would not be the only candidates.

The Hon. Arthur Dixon was in favor of Grant up to yesterday, and if he runs for the Senate, as he has some notion of doing, it will be on that ticket. The man has been recklessly betting hats to stiffen his backbone. A few days after the Springfield Convention he bet a *chapeau de soie* that the Grant party would carry the State by 100,000 majority, but yesterday he came down ninety thousand, and was willing to "hedge," by betting another hat that he would carry it by 10,000. In the course of a month or so he will hedge again, probably, and bet that Grant will lose the State by 10,000; and, perhaps, before the ides of November, he will reverse his first bet.

There is confidence, sure-founded and serene, on the part of the Liberals, now that the issue is fairly and squarely made between Grant and Greeley. In the hotels, on the streets, at home, and abroad, the action of the Convention was the topic of discussion, and now the people have got a theme that will engage the attention of their thoughts and tongues for four months. The campaign will open lively in a short time. As soon as the weather is cooler and arrangements are completed, Greeley ratification meetings will be held in this city, and the final ratification will take place here and all over the country, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November next.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Baltimore nominations make a profound impression in official circles here, and are received by the people generally with unusual enthusiasm. There is no official of note who attempts to underrate the Baltimore action, though Mr. Boutwell thinks that Grant will be re-elected by as large a majority as four years ago. There are more Greeley men in Washington to-night than any one a week ago would have dreamed, and in the Executive Departments there is, to-day, a boldness of utterance among minor officials, in favor of Greeley, that surprises even the most indifferent of Grant's opponents. Already, since shortly after noon to-day, a number of big Greeley and Brown flags have been flung to the breeze across Pennsylvania avenue and other leading business streets, and citizens are actively canvassing the chances of the campaign and discussing the preliminaries. A Greeley Club organization is to be immediately formed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Greeley's nomination by the Democrats aroused much more enthusiasm here to-day than either the Cincinnati or Philadelphia nominations. His indorsement at Baltimore was regarded as certain, but, nevertheless, when the news came, the whole city fairly bursted with comment, Greeley's friends outnumbering his unfriendly critics by at least ten to one. Flags have been freely run up in honor of the event. The *Tribune* office displays three national flags, one floating from the staff on the top of the building, and two festooning the upper windows. The *World's* flag is not visible, though it accepted the situation in advance, to-day, acknowledging its preference for Greeley against Grant. A large squad of ardent young Democrats fired a salute of 100 guns on the plaza in front of the City Hall, much to the discomfort of the Judge, jury, and counsel in the Stokes trial, but to the delight of a multitude of Greeley pedestrians. Between two large trees in the City Hall Park was suspended a banner inscribed, "Tammany responds to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention." A beautiful Greeley banner was run out over Centre

(*Continued on the Sixth Page.*)

MEETINGS.

MUSICIANS' UNION.
Regular monthly meeting Thursday, July 11, at 2 o'clock p. m., at No. 55 North Clark-st.
H. SCHOLS, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
Charles L. Arnold having this day bought out the interest of Charles D. Wells in the firm of Arnold & Wells, the same is hereby dissolved. All debts due the late firm are payable to the said Charles L. Arnold, who also assumes the liabilities of said firm.
CHAS. L. ARNOLD,
CHAS. D. WELLS.
Chicago June 10, 1872.

TO RENT.

Corner to Rent.
A well lighted basement on the corner of LaSalle and South Water-sts., 30x70. Also room on second floor, suitable for light jobbing or manufacturing business. Apply to
F. B. WEARE & CO., 175 South Water-st.

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FIRST PREMIUM AM. INS. 1871
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Fender.
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Branch Houses—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rare Chance FOR BUSINESS.
A good business man, with $20,000 to $30,000 cash, can secure an interest in a large Wholesale House, that will net 50 per cent on the capital invested. Address Q 47, Tribune office.

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REMOVAL.
Markley, Alling & Co., Wholesale Hardware,
HAVE REMOVED TO
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Their Old Stand, in an Iron Front Fire-Proof Building.
They congratulate themselves on being the first house in their line to locate permanently in new quarters, where, with largely increased stock and facilities, they are prepared to fill orders with despatch, and always at lowest prices.

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Fashionable FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS,
Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S, 157 West Lake-st.

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TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO. Of Cleveland.
All persons holding claims against the Teutonia Insurance Co. of Cleveland, are requested to call on MONROE, BISBEE & GIBBS, 101 Wabash-av., or MORAN & ENGLISH, 102 West Randolph-st., at once, to make claim for dividend.

State Insurance Co.
We will purchase, collect or make loans on the policies of this Company, on favorable terms.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 25 West Madison-st.

Merchants' Ins. Co.
All parties having left claims with me in the above Company can now receive their money by calling at my office.
WILLIAM H. SISSON, Rooms 7 and 8, No. 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Merchants' and Knickerbocker Ins Claims, Republic Certificates of Indebtedness, Chicago City and Cook County Bonds, bought and sold by A. O. SLAUGHTER. 328 Wabash-av.

REFRIGERATOR CARS.

BLUE LINE "REFRIGERATOR CARS."
These cars … at 6 o'clock, per special freight … YORK and BOSTON, and are the only … Cars in which butter, and other perishable products can be safely transported in warm or hot weather. These cars are a success, as shippers of butter from the West, and receivers of it in New York, Boston, and other Eastern towns voluntarily testify.
The arrangements for the running of these cars with speed and regularity, as well as icing and ventilation are perfect.
All butter forwarded from here same day received.
THOS. HOOPS, General Freight Agent M. C. R. R.
A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Blue Line, 22 Market-st., Chicago.

FLOUR.

ATTRITION!! ATTRITION!!
The new method of reducing wheat to flour without heating, whereby all the essential properties of the grain are retained in the flour, making it a superior article for dyspeptics, persons of weak digestion, children, in fact, for all it is NATURE'S PRODUCT, supplying NATURE'S DEMANDS more perfectly than any other food now known. While it combines every good quality of "Graham flour," "cracked, crushed, or prepared wheat," it is entirely free from the objectionable qualities pertaining to each of them. It is the "PEOPLE'S FOOD." It strengthens the muscle of the laboring man. It renews the exhausted mental forces of the man who labors with his brains. It furnishes proper material for the growth of the bones and the muscles in children.
These are facts, and commend themselves to the careful attention and consideration of all.
Manufactured and for sale by the
CHICAGO ATTRITION PULVERIZING CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Market-st.
Orders from the country promptly filled.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Delinquent City Taxes.
The list of real estate on which the city taxes and special assessment remain due and unpaid has been placed in my hands for collection, to advertise and to apply to the County Court for an order to sell the same. Parties who have not paid their taxes and assessments yet, and wish to save trouble and extra expense can pay them now at this office, east wing old Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tremont Restaurant.
A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

50 PEWS.
Church Pews with Cushions for Sale. Inquire for 3 days.
JOHN H. ROSS, 473 WABASH-AV.

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IS
TOILETINE FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Rulers and Red Tape,
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Bituminous Rock Asphalt Pavement,
Superior to anything in use for SIDEWALKS and PAVEMENTS, and cheaper.
T. L. FULTON & CO, Builders, Box 204, 133 LaSalle-st.

Partnership Settlements Adjusted.
RICHARD NELSON, of Cincinnati, Accountant and author of Nelson's Arithmetics and Book-keeping is in the city on professional business, and may be consulted for a few days. Cards left at the Briggs House, or with Mr. F. Honkomp, at Adam Smith & Son's, 58 South Jefferson st., will receive attention.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.,
118 Wabash-av. and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

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LAKE FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE.
80x135, feet at the foot of Twelfth-st. Abstract of title all ready. Apply to J. F. … 151 … or to J. M. JOHNSTON, with Hibbard & Spencer.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Our Correspondent --- Pack Trains---Storm-Bound---Varied Views.

Pipe Springs---The Navajo Indians---Windsor Castle---A Runaway.

Placer Diggings--Miners' Misery--The Pah-Utes--Snowed In--Results of the Expedition.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WINDSOR CASTLE, Utah Territory.

On the 16th of February, we broke camp on Kanab Creek, and moved to the

NAVAJO WELL.

This water-station was first known to the whites last summer. The train that met us at "Crossing of the Fathers" passed this way, and some Navajos were seen encamped about. The well is only eight feet deep by four across, fed by a sulphur-spring, but is of value to travellers over the desert. As our animals could not jump in, like the goat in the fable, we watered them from the bread-pan. We have all the conveniences, but not the style, of fashionable watering-places.

On Feb. 23, our party, numbering ten, started for the "Buckskin Range" (Kaibab Plateau). I rode a mule called "Sis," an old campaigner,—intelligent, active, sure-footed. Behold us!

OUR CORRESPONDENT

[illegible] of medium height [illegible] set; erect; bronzed; bearded; [illegible] mustache; suit of gray; broad-b[illegible] hat; huge Mexican spurs, with tinkl[illegible] attached. In general appearance, a cross between a highwayman and a missionary. Across the saddle a rifle swings; canteen and revolver balance on either side. Carrying this burden is a mouse-colored mule, with Titanic ears, dark and rolling eye, scorn flashing from nostrils. Although it has a curb bit in its mouth the beast brays like the dismal gasping of a dozen disordered suction pumps in dry weather. A hundred such voices would take the dilapidated linen from the shrubbery of any Jubilee that Gilmore has yet dreamed of.

PACK TRAINS

present much of the picturesque to our observer. Winding in single file, the diverse-colored animals, some mounted, others led, and many heavily laden, follow a leader, whose unerring judgment must find water at least once a day, and whose observant eye must ever keep the surest trail. Now, the cavalcade is lost to view in a gulch; then, they climb a cliff; again, a halt is ordered for readjustment of packs. Suddenly, a panic sets all in commotion. A vicious mule has bolted, stampeding the herds. Off they scurry, with drivers in angry chase; pots and pans musical, and way freight promiscuously distributed. At last, an occasional gleam from canteen or rifle, and a cloud of dust, are all that mark the progress of the train. Captain Dodds generally takes the advance, as he knows the country well. He was in charge of the Base-Line. While absent, one day his camp was robbed. A Winchester [illegible] was most missed; it [illegible] present of Professor [illegible] brought down [illegible], and took some cartridges. [illegible] the hero of the rifle's happy now.

At evening, we camped at a sulphur spring on the plateau, in a grove of cedars. Pushed forward next morning in a blinding snow-storm, to

STEWARD'S RANCHE,

which consists of two deserted cabins and a corral. In front of the huts, a large spring falls from the cliff over a talus of limestone, 200 feet in height. The stream, pouring over the friable rock, has deposited upon its margins a thick crust of carbonate of lime; these snowy ridges have parted the waters. Soon after our arrival, young Steward drove up a band of horses, returning immediately to Kanab. "Prof." pitched a tent, four of the boys another, and the rest put some boards over the roofless house, and took possession in the name of common humanity. Snow fell steadily, and soon we were

SNOW BOUND

in a cheerless waste. Showering from above, sifting through the chinks, drifting about our dwelling, the white deluge envelops us, and all heartily wish to be "out of the wilderness." After the storm, found the stock scattered, requiring several days to collect again. I obtained some charming snow-scapes. Rounded peaks, heavily wooded, covered with snow, rise above us. Giant pines and cedars hem round the little valley.

PINE FORESTS.

Straight, symmetrical, these royal trees, clad in ermine and emerald, rise to a height of 200 feet, and often 250 feet. There is pine enough upon the plateau of this region to fence all the country west of the Rockys. Thompson will embody in his report statistics concerning the value and extent of these evergreen forests. It is thought the Southern Pacific Railroad will tap this Territory of its minerals and lumber. Owing to the storm's delays, we were running short of supplies, and a man was despatched to Kanab for fresh stores. This plateau is channelled by Steward's and Kanab Canons; the valley we are now in connects the two. Dodds and Jones went in search of some way from the plateau to the Colorado, to continue topographical work. In each monument put up, a tin case is deposited, containing date, and name of builder. Some of us went on a deer hunt; tracks run in all directions, but we had no time to stalk the wary fellows.

The mound-builders returned, driven back by the snows, which lay ten feet deep in places, rendering travel dangerous and difficult.

VARIED VIEWS.

On the 3d of March I started out, with Assistant Jolly Jack, to take views. The picture-writing in Moquis Canon was copied by the pencil sketches. These pictures seem to be heraldic history. For instance, there will be the figure of a Chief, followed by representations of a mountain sheep, tarantula, lightning clouds, serpent,—

The sacred symbol, and the epic song,
Unknown the character, forgot the tongue.

A common and curious freak of Nature is to set an immense boulder on a slender stem of shale; a sort of Atlas lifting a globe. It is marvellous how these mushrooms retain their positions. As we journey through the valleys, we find the grass growing green, the nightshade in bloom, willows and cotton-woods budding. In strange contrast, snow-crowned mountains tower above, and lesser peaks are seen, with glittering crests. Climbing up a ridge, we will leave a shower of rain to find snow flying in our faces.

We depend frequently on water-pockets to quench thirst. Some are large, holding many thousand gallons; others are wide and shallow, exhaling more vile odors than the City of Cologne. The deeper ones (and the smells) last the year round. Having got the country "packed" up, we returned. Met a party of miners, with picks and shovels, "grub" and rockers. Arrived at

PIPE SPRINGS

March 11. This is a place of importance. It is 20 miles west of Kanab. The spring gushes from a cliff of red sandstone, and spreads out over a bottom in quite a stream, affording excellent pasturage. The following legend accounts for the name: A company of hunters and trappers, resting here, amused themselves by firing at a mark. Some wild shots being made, one of the men stuck up his pipe near the water, thinking it perfectly safe. The sharp-shooters blazed away, and the pipe was shattered in fragments. Pipe Springs has figured conspicuously in frontier annals.

EARLY HISTORY.

This barren wilderness of rock and sand offered few inducements and little protection to the emigrant. Forts, posts, soldiers, and even stage-stations were few and remote. There are now no old settlers, daily papers, Dolly Vardens, or other luxuries. Mormon people, however, are persevering, and Mormon leaders sagacious. Colonies have lodged along all the mountain-streams, and in every green valley; taking root, like the pine and willow, wherever moisture would nourish and soil support. So fine a pasturage as that of Pipe Springs was speedily used as grazing ground for herds of cattle, sheep, and horses. In 1865 Whitmore owned the ranche, living in a stone hut with his son and two hired men. A band of Indians surrounded the premises, drove off the flocks, and killed the white men who rushed out to the rescue. Still later, an Indian surprise was effected, and 600 sheep taken. The savages satisfied themselves with sticking the door full of arrows, and burning the corral. The ranchemen, more prudent than the first owners, did not show themselves, and were saved.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS,

living in Arizona, some 200 miles distant, occupied the time, when not fighting other tribes, in raiding over the river to plunder the whites. They forced the cowardly Pah-Utes to lead them where settlers' stock was herding; then, in true Indian style, the Navajos would suddenly emerge from behind some rock or cliff, seize their booty, and be off in a jiffy. The Mormons, getting intelligence from scouts and sentinels, would promptly arm and mount; and an exciting chase for the river began. As the Colorado is only fordable at "Crossing of the Fathers" and mouth of Pahria, the pursuers and pursued dashed at utmost speed for one or both of those points. Moving along parallel routes, the sheep-stealers and sheep-owners often arrived at the fords about the same time. The scouts savages generally managed to skirmish and cause delays, until the plunder was safe on the farther shore; the warriors then retreated. In this way a few dead Navajos were exchanged for a good many live horses. It is hard enough, and bad enough, to live unmolested on the desert, but, when one is obliged to receive visitors at so much expense, and with so great display, the amusement grows stale. The frontiersmen, undaunted, kept a sharp look out, learned the trails better, and perfected means of defense. At first alarm, they were at the heels of the Arizona Arabs, better armed, and equal in numbers. The battles then waxed hotter. The "reds" were severely punished; as the phrase goes, "they salted a good many Injins." Finally a fort was built and garrison maintained at the crossing, and a treaty of peace concluded. Pipe Springs was often of the theatre of war. President Young and Bishop Windsor secured the peace. Under the supervision of the latter, a large stone structure was projected, and is now building, at considerable cost.

WINDSOR CASTLE,

as we call it, is loopholed for musketry, and is used as a ranche, dairy, and fort. It is on the direct trail leading from the Indian country to the settlement, and forms a strategic point the Navajos or Apaches will find difficult to turn. We are encamped in one of the stone houses within the fortification, and enjoy hugely those rarities to the campaigner,—fresh milk and good butter. Eleven thousand sheep, 500 cattle, and some horses are kept here. We are indebted to the Bishop for many favors; he is a genial host. Resting from our labors, the younger and unmarried members of the party wander pensively about, singing, to slow music, strictly original and soothing strains about

Marrying a rich Senorita,
Living on a ranche in the West,
Smoking the light cigaritta,
Taking our ease, and having the best.

During the day, weather is warm. The nights are cold, on account of the nearness of the mountains.

To the southwest, Mount Trumbull shows its wooded crest, 30 miles away. The foliage of the pines looks blue in the distance. Back of us the Vermillion cliffs; southwest, the peaks and ridges of Kaibab glint in the glimmer of sunset.

FUTURE PLANS

engage attention. Three trips are proposed,—one to the Valley of the Virgins; another to the Dirty Devil; a third to Mount Trumbull. This will keep us busy until July. Stores will then be collected, boats repaired, and the fleet started down Grand Canon. If successful, we shall turn our faces homeward in November next. Will work up the country from Fort Yuma to St. George; thence to Salt Lake City, and disband.

Captain Bishop's topographical map of the river is completed; it is finely executed, taking time and skill. My smashed camera has been replaced by a new one; the [illegible] lighter and more convenient dark tent. My pack-horse is called "Chemicals," and is pretty well colored up. We are ready to make hay when the sun shines.

A RUNAWAY.

March 21.—Left Windsor, in light marching order, for Mount Trumbull. A short way out, we halted to resinch "Chemicals." Our riding animals stampeded in the meantime. All were soon caught but my horse, "Buttons," who ran with speed and bottom, heedless of the gun tied to pommel of saddle. Those who joined me in the chase at first gave it up and went back to the train, which had not stopped. For a day and a half I continued the search for the "Winchester,"—a valuable rifle presented by the Major. Finally succeeded, with help from the ranche. The horses here are half wild, and are ever alert for a stampede. When on the march, they slip and fall, kick and plunge. If, in the course of one day's jolting, pack and passenger are not sea-sick, either is good for an Atlantic voyage in winter. I had determined, after resting the fugitive "Buttons," to make a forced ride for Trumbull. Intelligence arriving that our boats on the river were being used and ruined by the miners, I started immediately for the Colorado. In the saddle at daybreak, with assistance to recover the craft. The new settlement at the mouth of the Pahria is called

COLORADO DELL.

A ferry has been established; a road thither is being made. The trail leads down a canon, and up on the other side through a gulch. The Mormons are blasting rock to get a grade passable for [illegible] left for Kanab, has been done since [illegible] soul in sight. [illegible] Mr. Hamblin, an old comrade and man of influence, we transferred our mission to him. The

PLACER DIGGINGS,

on the Colorado, still absorb interest. There is a constant stream of miners to and from Pioche. Those hastening to Grand Canon are hopeful, confident. Those returning are desponding, disgusted. Old Californians assert that the mines will pay from $10 to $30 per day. They expected the rich leads of that never-to-be-forgotten year of '49. The excitement broke out so suddenly, the fever ran so high, that people crowded to the auriferous shore without food, without knowledge of mining, without proper implements. After prospecting for a time, and getting but few fine grains of gold, provisions run out, hopes fail, starvation stares them in the face. The dismal reports of the luckless ones sometimes cause new-comers to turn back when within 10 miles of the river. Others are determined to see the elephant for themselves, after so long and fatiguing a journey. Bonnamont and Riley buy up the quicksilver and copper plates of the "busted" companies, and seem to be successful. Driftwood, for camp fires, is scarce. Canon-walls are 2,000 feet high; the talus about 150 feet. The river margin is passable for some distance. The work is hard, turning over boulders, and digging *debris*. The only way of getting in or out of Marble Canon, by land, is via the Kanab Wash, described in my last. It is thought the gold is washed down the Green and Grand, and lodged, with sand and dirt, all along Grand Canon. Others think the shining grains come from the Pahria and Little Colorado Rivers. Last year, an English Company sent an expert to this region. He pronounced the indications of precious metals on the Kaibab plateau as good as anywhere in Utah. Capital will probably be required to develop the mines.

MINERS' MISERY.

Of course, every prospector remembers the extraordinary luck of new miners, and, like the lottery-ticket holders, hopes to draw a large prize. One young man left home with his earthly all; lost it by the time he got here, and now depends on charity of the miners. The hapless youth has a walk of 200 miles before him, without a dime for food or shelter. Another penniless adventurer tied his horse to a sage-bush. The horse and bush are now chasing the antelope over the plain. The owner is working for money to take him home afoot. Frequent fights are indulged in. The miners' camp is a cheerful and elevating place.

THE PAH UTES

prowl about, begging, doing odd jobs, and selling Indian trinkets. Short in stature, half-starved, scantily-clothed, they present a pitiful, abject appearance. The squaws transport their progeny in Konunkwas,—willow baby-baskets, covered with buckskin. When at Kanab we noticed a Ute mother, not more than three and a half feet high, carrying a queer little imp, evidently the youngest of a numerous family. The papoose attracted the attention of the young Mormons, who followed in a crowd, crying, "Oh, see that little devil!" The remark was coarse, disrespectful, but wonderfully apt. Pah means elk. White children should never address their fathers with such a discourteous term. Most of the tribe are now out on the plateau, gathering yant,—a species of the rose. From this product they make a cake, by baking it in the ashes. It is said to taste like roasted chestnuts.

March 29.—A storm of mingled hail, rain, and snow drives all within the castle walls. I have been writing this letter the while. A crazy shepherd pesters me with questions. He has heard of my acquaintance with drugs, and asks, for the hundredth time, what is good for his sore throat. After making a critical examination with butcher-knife and spoon, a severe process of reasoning has led me to suggest, confidentially, the use of soothing syrup and sage (bush) tea. To beguile the hours, I have lectured to the miners on the Correlation of Forces, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Eternity of Matter. Have also advised them to go West. Practised with the lasso, which I can now throw with accuracy around stray sheep. Confinement soon proves monotonous, and I wearily wait the return of the train.

SNOWED IN.

April 3.—Sunday last, Jones and Fennimore arrived, having ridden 50 miles without water. They reported Thompson's party snowed in at the lower end of Mount Trumbull. Feed for horses and wood for fires exhausted. Captain Dodds can find no way for the train to the Colorado. He succeeded in reaching the river on foot. It has stormed steadily. Our comrades have experienced the discomforts we endured at House Rock Valley. Stores will be immediately taken for their relief.

GOLD EXCITEMENT

is unabated. Fifty men are here encamped, waiting for the weather to close. A brisk trade is being carried on in butter and beef. The currency used is fair to see,—silver dollars, halves, and quarters, five-dollar gold pieces, eagles, and double eagles. An occasional greenback adds variety. A counterfeit $10 note was passed on Mr. Windsor, that greatly puzzled the good Bishop. Miners report every trail to the Colorado Canons crowded with men seeking the new Eldorado. The washes leading down, such as Pipe Spring, Kanab, and Grand Wash, are the only practicable routes to the river. All sorts of outfits arrive. Some come in wagons, some on horseback, muleback, afoot, and one in a donkey-cart. Anything on wheels is utterly useless beyond this point. Many miners are going to Arizona and New Mexico. It is said that gold has been found along the Little Colorado. A mule, with saddle and bridle, costs here from $40 to $50. As future letters will chronicle active operations only, it may be well here to give the

RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION

thus far. Fourteen hundred miles of a tortuous and almost inaccessible river have been mapped by the civil engineers. A continuous sketch of the left wall of the Colorado and Green has been made by Dellenbaugh. His portfolio is also full of miscellaneous drawings. Nearly 1,000 stereoscopic views have been obtained. Many can never be duplicated; most are pictures of scenery as grand as the Yosemite, as wonderful as the Yellowstone, and less known than either. A book will be written explaining the views. An accurate survey will soon be completed of the Valley of the Colorado and tributary streams. The Base-Line, three miles from Utah and Arizona boundaries will form the basis of future section, county, and State surveys. The difference in time between this point and Chicago is 1 3-4 hours. The minerals of the country traversed have been examined, and specimens obtained. The most important are silver, copper, and coal. Gold is very fine, and placer-diggings have alone been discovered. The report of the Geological Corps will be of great interest. Much new information will be added, and studies in structural geology completed. Fossils of bones, plants, fishes, and corals have been shipped in large quantities. We find evidences of large fresh-water lakes; remains of curious animals; forests turned to stone. Silicified tree-trunks, 80 feet long, and 2 or 3 feet in circumference, are scattered over the desert, drifted over by sand,—reminding one of the broken columns of the Nile. The plants of Utah have been gathered and classified. Mrs. Thompson has over 200 varieties. They will appear in late editions of standard works on Botany. Major Powell has given especial attention to Indian lore. He has made vocabularies of the Ute tongue, learned their traditions, religious rites, and tribal laws. He speaks the gibberish of the various tribes, and probably is the most thorough student of their jargon of any white man now living. Specimens of the implements of war and husbandry, products of the industry and skill, of American Indians, from the Mound-Builders and Aztecs to the Utes and Navajoes, are being collected in as complete sets as possible; also blankets, and robes of rabbit and wild cat skins. The arrows alone are suggestive of the power and prowess of the warriors who use them. The Pah-Ute bows have sinew backs. The Navajo arrows have iron heads, and are feathered. With one of these arrows they can shoot a man through and through at 50 yards.

TRIP TO TUMBULL.

April 5.—We start to-day for Mount Trumbull. A council of the Indians will be held there, and gifts distributed. Thence we will turn southward, to the Valley of the Virgen. Fine views and plenty of adventures are expected. Storms continue. The mountains, peaks and ridges, of Kaibab look drear in the chill and misty air. Who would be an explorer!

CLEMENT POWELL.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Oglesby at Vandalia.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Ex-Governor Oglesby, in his address here to-night, bidding for Democratic votes, told the Democrats, "I have no fault to find with the course pursued by the Democrats of this State at present; it is upright and commendable;" that they were just doing as they should do. "I have known you for a long time, and you have known me; therefore, you ought to vote for me in preference to a stranger."

The Liberals, because they do not think as he does, he could not estimate too low; but told them "kindly that they are natural-born fools; that they are trying to ruin this, the greatest and best Government in the world, by handing it over to Greeley and the Democrats," by the course they are pursuing.

He spoke of the intelligence of the people of the present day; that the time was past for leading people. Then went on, at some length, to explain and convince the people (just as though they were children) that "the bonds that are paid and cancelled, are paid and cancelled, and if you will go on to Washington with me I will show them to you, and that they are cancelled;" and that they had been paid by the Republican party.

He tells the Democrats, "If you indorse Greeley and the Cincinnati Platform, you indorse every principle the Republican party has advocated for the last twelve years, and that Greeley was an old Abolition-Democratic that Grant had once voted [illegible] ticket. [illegible] Grant's war record in glowing terms [illegible] received a whoop from one person [illegible] perhaps was not aware that the war was over, and that Lee had surrendered. He said nothing of Grant's statesmanship, but that "all the fault you can find with General Grant is, that he appointed relatives to office. I would rather he had not appointed his relatives; but you will not denounce a man simply because he appoints his brother-in-law to office. There is a man in this State that has a brother-in-law in office at Springfield; but, as that is the Judge's brother-in-law, 'it is all right.'" But not one word of how Mr. Casey, the brother-in-law of General Grant, had betrayed his trust, until even General Grant at last consented to his removal; nor how honorably Dr. James, Judge Trumbull's brother-in-law, had discharged his duty.

"Governor Palmer," said Oglesby, "has been blowing around that he has paid $3,000,000; why, I paid $7,000,000, and paid it out of my own pocket."

He (Oglesby) was about the only man in the State fit for Governor; and "We are going to the polls this fall to vote for Grant and Wilson, and Oglesby, and Beveridge."

In speaking of the Liberal Republican candidate for Governor, Oglesby, instead of speaking of him as one gentleman should of another, had to vent his spleen, and termed him an "understrapper." The Democrats he dubbed as "stump-suckers," and Liberals as "sap-suckers." "And now," said he, "let me tell you, Democrats, as I stand here upon what was once a consecrated and hallowed spot,—on the steps of what was once the Capitol of Illinois,—that witnessed the formation of the Democratic party,—that here I make my last speech before that party shall fall. You do not die a quiet death; you do not die as an old man sinks to rest; but you die an ignominious death. And now, as I have put the Democrats to sleep, I guess I will close. Democrats, I have said nothing hard of you, have I? So we will part in peace. Vote for me in November, and that is all I care about."

Immediately to the right of the gentleman who, according to his statement, is going to carry the State of Illinois by from 50,000 to 100,000 this fall, stood our Postmaster and one of the Route Agents on the Vandalia Railroad; and, when it came cheering time, you could almost see what they had for supper, and very easily guess where that supper came from.

A. P.

How an Administrationist Treated a Crippled Soldier.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., July 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The *Wisconsin State Register*, a Grant organ, is published by Brannan & Turner, of this city. While a poor, one-armed Union soldier was playing a hand-organ, in front of the Post Office, this week, Jack Turner, the principal editor, wilfully threw a pail of dirty water, out of his office-window, upon the poor, crippled soldier and his organ. When the poor man went up stairs to demand the cause, Turner drove him out of his office with a poker, but afterwards offered him one dollar by way of recompense. The offer, of course, was refused.

The people of this city are justly indignant, and have made up a purse for the poor soldier, and another one to have the whole proceedings published in detail, if editors will not publish it without pay.

The *Wisconsin State Register* is the same paper that advocated Lynch law, two years ago, in this city, when every good citizen deprecated the dastardly act of lynching Spain and Wildrich; and every newspaper in the State condemned its course in that matter.

I was an eye-witness, and saw Turner throw the water, and hope you will publish this statement.

A LADY.

Liberalism at Kenosha, Wis.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, at Cincinnati, was telegraphed here, only four or five of us Republicans at once accepted and openly indorsed the nomination; although many were in sympathy with the Liberal Republican movement prior to the Cincinnati nominations, after which they turned against it. Hardly any, in the towns of this county, even hinted that they were in any way favorable; but, on the contrary, it was said that not a Republican in the towns was for Greeley, but now we have not less than one hundred and fifty Republicans, in the city and county, out-and-out for Greeley and Brown. Some who, a few weeks since, were loud in their denunciations, now say "We are for Greeley."

After the Baltimore Convention, we shall organize the county for a vigorous campaign. Earnest work will be immediately commenced, and prosecuted till the election, when Kenosha County will give a glorious report for Reform and the Sage of Chappaqua. Yours,

REPUBLICAN.

Liberalism in Clark County, Mo.

CAHOKA, Clark County, Mo., July 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Democrats in this section are unanimously for Honest Old Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown as the next chief rulers of this country for one term of four years. There are a great many leading Republicans of this (Clarke) County supporting Greeley and Brown who supported Grant in 1868, and who now openly denounce him daily as an unfit ruler for this nation. The Hon. Bryant Bartlett, a leading Republican of Clark City, two miles from here, is a strong advocate and supporter of the White Hat candidate of Cincinnati; also, Captain Day, of Waterloo, formerly the county-seat of this county. (The change to Cahoka as the county-seat occurred last year, and, since then, we have built a fine Court House, costing $28,000 to $30,000.) The Hon. James Blair, Congressman from this district, is in town, and is going to address the citizens of Luray to-day for Greeley and Brown. Luray is situated on the railroad, ten miles from here. There are a great many leading Republicans keeping silence until they see if Greeley and Brown are approved at Baltimore. If they are, they will be loud in their denunciations of Grant, and it will make a great change in this county. Heretofore it has been strongly Radical,—from 800 to 1,000 majority,—but it is conceded by all that it will go for Greeley and Brown by 500 to 700 majority. The disfranchised citizens will poll 600 votes, and about 400 Regulars are going for Greeley. Respectfully,

L. MOORE.

Liberalism in Lake County, Ill.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am pleased to see that many of our Administration men are opening their eyes to the facts, and are gradually, but steadily, coming out for the Philosopher, H. G. As an evidence of the fact, a vote was recently taken at a dinner-table, surrounded by county officers, in our place, and the result was that not a vote was given for Grant. Several of these gentlemen had heretofore been advocates of Grant. I think I can say that the County of Lake, that has, for several years, cast three-fourths of her votes for the party in power, will this fall give 25 per cent of her Republican votes to the Liberal party.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Greeley Grinding Grant.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To-day, Grant is being ground, or, rather, pulverized, by and between two enormous millstones: Liberal Republicanism and Liberal Democracy; and if, by next November, he is not ground to wafer-like proportions, he will surely be pulverized exceedingly small. By that time, the hero of military stiffness will have had most of *his* "civil service" starch taken out of him, and will learn, when too late, that a party may be "done up" with too much starch. Greeley, once a farmer, is now showing the people what he knows about milling. He is now turning the mill of the gods.

CHICAGO, July 10.

Oglesby on Greeley.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.

Oglesby made a slashing speech at Decatur on Saturday. Great merriment arose when the speaker said: "Greeley is a man of great ability. He is not to be laughed at—if you can help it."—*Chicago Post.*

It is very common now for Grant's office-holders to underrate the abilities of Mr. Greeley; and even editors of Grant newspapers sometimes so far forget their pride in their own profession as to join in this senseless talk. Mr. Greeley is one of the first and ablest statesmen in this country. For thirty years his mind has been a leading one upon all the great questions of home and foreign policy. He belongs to a class of great men, like F. P. Blair, Father Ritchie, Thurlow Weed, James Gordon Bennett, William Cullen Bryant, William L. Marcy, B. Gratz Brown, Edwin Croswell, Charles G. Greene, and others, — all editors and statesmen, and any one of whom would have made a better President than some we have had. For thirty years Horace Greeley has been in a position where he was compelled to thoroughly discuss every question in American and Foreign politics. He is and always has been better informed on all public questions than most of the men who are called statesmen. He has furnished most of them with with brains. His discussions of public questions have furnished Congressmen, Cabinet Ministers, and Presidents with ideas. He is and always has been the peer of them all—the superior of most of them. His ever ready, ripe, thoroughly cultivated and vigorous mind has been in the very front of all the leading minds of the country. How puerile, then, are the attempts of his opponents to belittle his abilities. Presidents, Cabinet officers, Senators, members of Congress, Governors of States, and thousands in authority have sought his counsels or drawn inspiration from his editorials, for years, and all the efforts to belittle him in the eyes of the people will fail now.

The Wise Man of the East.

Air—"'Tis my delight of a shiny night."

For The Chicago Tribune.

Once more our gl[illegible] we throw;
Upon the [illegible] folds, with song and shout,
Be[illegible] charge upon the foe.
Our brave "Old Abe" alas! no more
Shall place his lance in rest;
But well we know the love he bore
The Wise Man of the East.

Chorus.
The Wise Man of the East,—
The Wise Man of the East, my boys,—
The Wise Man of the East.

Then, brothers, rise and rally round
The patriot ever true,
Until his name, with trumpet-sound,
Shall wake the welkin's blue
And millions, with admiring eyes,
Shall call him from his rest,
The hero of peace-victories,
The Wise Man of the East.

Chorus.
The Wise Man of the East, etc.

Whene'er forgot, the common weal,
And party waves run strong,
Till e'en the wisest halt, and feel
The Nation's going wrong,
There's one who light and quiet brings,
And lulls the storm to rest,
Till Peace comes on her angel wings;
'Tis the Wise Man of the East.

Chorus.
The Wise Man of the East, etc.

Then let the glorious banner float
To the sunshine, East and West,
Till Victory sounds her bugle-note,
The air of battle past.
No brighter name can lead us on
Than thine, Wise Sage, our champion,
The Wise Man of the East.

Chorus.
The Wise Man of the East—
The Wise Man of the East, my boys—
The Wise Man of the East.

STEALING A STEAMBOAT.

How a Detroiter Became Captain and Crew.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 7.

Not long ago a well-known Detroiter paid a visit to some friends at an interior town in Canada. When coming home he took the Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railway, intending to cross the ferry to Port Huron, and remain in the latter city overnight. The train did not reach Sarnia, however, until the ferry boats had laid up for the night, but as the gentleman had during the evening assiduously applied himself to strengthening his nerves (he had been presented with a pint of Canada rye at London), the fact that no boats were running did not seem to him a very great obstacle. Stepping into the Belchamber House he took one more drink, and started for the ferry dock. Arrived there he went on board the boat, cast off her lines, set the engines working and then "went for" the whistle cord. There was a fair head of steam on, and as he opened the valve to its fullest extent the screeching presently became frightful. Away went the boat, but, as there was no person at the wheel, the course she described was one of the most extraordinary known in nautical records. All this time the screeching of the whistle was kept up, varied with occasional lusty pulls at the bell rope. Within five minutes half the population of Sarnia were on the dock. The men belonging to the boat were among the first arrivals, and, partially comprehending the real state of affairs, procured a yawl boat, manned it, and started in pursuit. They yelled to the man aboard the ferry boat to lay to, but no human voice could be heard above the clanging of the bell and the piercing shrieks of the whistle, which seemed to grow louder each instant. The pursuers after a tortuous chase at last came alongside. The engineer managed to clamber aboard, rushed to the engine and shut off steam before addressing himself to the task of pitching the intruder overboard. The latter had by that time become sufficiently sober to comprehend his situation, and saved himself a tumble into the river by promising to explain matters. The boat was headed for the dock (the Detroiter having surrendered the engine and taken the wheel), which was shortly reached, and everything was again made secure. The excited crowd were of course eager to know the cause of the strange commotion, and the gentleman who was still in the wheel-house, volunteered to explain. He came down, and the moment he stepped ashore he was recognized by a dozen or more persons on the dock, who were also familiar with his little eccentricities, and were not long, therefore, in finding a solution of the puzzling affair. The Detroiter related the circumstances, or such of them as he could remember, and concluded with an invitation to all present to join him at the nearest hotel for refreshments. The alarm over, good-nature was restored, and during the next two hours the Detroiter did his utmost to convince the company that he was a pretty good fellow after all, and that rather than steal a steamboat he would prefer to buy the concern out and out and set up a ferry business of his own. The joke preceded him to Detroit, and upon his return home a delegation met him at the depot, who insisted upon "one all around," without sugar.

Dubuque Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 4.

The objects of the American Association for the Advancement of Science are, "by periodical and migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of North America; to give a stronger and more general impulse, and a more systematic direction to scientific research in our country, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness."

The following extracts from the Constitution and Resolutions of the Association relate to membership:

RULE 1. Any person may become a member of the Association upon recommendation in writing by two members, nomination by the Standing Committee, and election by a majority of the members present.

RULE 2.—Associate members may be admitted for one, two, or three years, as they shall choose at the time of admission; to be elected in the same way as permanent members, and to pay the same dues. They shall have all the social and scientific privileges of members, without taking part in the business.

From the success that has already attended the efforts of the Special Committees, and the expressed determination of the citizens to extend a liberal hospitality to the members, we can confidently promise that all can be entertained at private residences, *free of charge*, during the session.

The Local Committee, therefore, earnestly request those intending to be present to notify the Local Secretary by letter as soon as possible.

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at Dubuque, Iowa, commencing Wednesday, August 21, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.

On the evening of Wednesday, August 21, a reception will be extended to the Association by the Hon. Wm. B. Allison, United States Senator elect, and Chairman of the Committee on Reception. Response from the Association, after which Professor Asa Gray, retiring President of the Association, will deliver his address and give up the chair to his successor.

Members and those intending to become members will report immediately upon their arrival at the reception room of the Local Committee and register their names, when they will be conducted to the places to which they have been assigned.

Notice of the location of the reception room of the Local Committee will be posted at the railroad depots, steamboat landings, and in the street cars and omnibuses of the city.

Negotiations with the railroads have now progressed so far as to make it almost certain that we will be able to give return passes over all the principal lines.

By order of the Local Committee,
H. T. WOODMAN, Chairman.
S. CALVIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Nigger-minstrelsy" has been naturalized in Japan under native management.

—A female octogenarian, of Oneida County, N. Y., took her first ride by rail on the Fourth, although she has resided in that county for 63 years.

—A vigorous old agriculturist, living near Abeline, Kansas, while hoeing corn the other day, chopped his toe off with his hoe, but never stopped to pick it up until he had finished the row. He then went back and found the amputated appendage, brushed the dirt off, and carried it to the house, where, with the help of his wife and some fruit-jar wax, he replaced it and then went to work again. He is a self-made man, belongs to a Greeley Club, is deacon in a church, never imbibes the ardent, neither swears nor chews gum.

—A Jackson, Tenn., man killed a rattlesnake the other day that he had been hunting for during 16 years. He estimates that he had consumed three months of his time, and had walked 1,200 miles in pursuit of the reptile.

—A few days ago, at the celebrated Fisk quarry, at La Mott, Vt., a stone 40 feet long, 14 wide, and 10 thick, measuring over 5,000 cubic feet, and weighing 500 tons, was split out. It is the largest limestone block ever quarried in Vermont.

—During a fire at Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday morning, a young lady, daughter of the Rev. M. W. Staples, late of New York, and Agent of the American Bible Society, dropped dead from fright and excitement.

—A lump of pure gold weighing half a pound was recently found by a negro woman on the plantation of Mr Hugh C. Nisbet, in Union County, N. C. The woman was hoeing cotton, and knocked the lump over with her hoe.

—"Potatoes!" cried a darkey pedler in Richmond. "Hush dat racket; you distracts de whole neighborhood," came from an aged uncle in a doorway. "You can hear me, kin yer?" "Hear you! I kin hear you a mile." "Thank God for dat; I's hollowin' to be heard. 'Tatoes!"

—Statistics just issued by the Census Office show that the number of persons pursuing gainful occupations on the 1st of June, 1870, was 12,505,923. Of the total number 2,802,038 were born here, 836,502 in Germany, 949,134 in Ireland, 301,779 in England and Wales, 71,933 in Scotland, 109,681 in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 58,197 in France, 189,307 in British America, and 46,300 in China and Japan.

—Lost articles in the Boston Coliseum were restored by the police, as follows: Umbrellas, 27; parasols, 158; opera glasses, 10; shawls, 16; fans, 19; breast-pins, 2; bundles, 10; pocket-books, 4; handkerchiefs, 24; gloves, 18 pairs; veils, 7; valises, 4; shopping bags, 4; water-proof cloaks, 10; rings, 2; gentlemen's coats, 4; hats, 10.

—It is said the following words actually formed the peroration of the counsel's plea for a client in an assault and battery case at Athens: "[illegible] let the humble ass crop the thistle of the valley! let the sagacious goat browse upon the mountain's brow! but, men of the jury, I say that John Gundle is not guilty!"

—The Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt, in the *Independent*, compares the policy of the Government in reducing the postal charges by slow degrees, so as to save the public mind from too great a surprise in having it all at once, to the humane master who cut off his dog's tail an inch at a time, because he thought it would be too painful for the dog to lose his tail all at once.

—A Paducah negro, charged with assault on his wife, pleaded, in excuse, that he "lubbed de berry ground she walk on. I had fifteen cents wuf whisky, and she drinked it all up while I was gone. I comed home hungry, and dar she was in de bed and nuffin cooked, and I toler to git up dar and cook me a hoe cake, and she wouldn't do it, and I jess pull her out ob de bed and I foce her to do it; and dat's all I done." The case was dismissed.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 10.—PASSED UP—Prop City of Boston, bark Cambria, schrs City of the Straits, Crosthwaite, Sacco, Collingwood, Cambridge, P. Hanna, D. Ferguson, W. B. Allen, Smith & Post, Louisa McDonald, Republic, Mount Blanc, J. B. Penfield, Lucy Clark, Jennie Rumball.

PASSED DOWN—Props Jay Gould, Jas. Fisk, Bird, St. Louis, China; schr Fleetwing.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 10.—PASSED DOWN—Props Gordon Campbell, Mohawk; barks Emma Coyne, Northwest, Jessie Hoyt; schrs S. A. Wood, Wagstaff, Camden, Phalarope, Atmosphere, T. Simons.

PASSED UP—Props Equinox, Colorado, Meteor, Wetmore, and Barge; schrs Sweetheart, Monitor No. 1, Onward.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 10.—RIVER—Arrived Steamer Depue, from Hennepin, with canal boat; Cataract, loaded with corn, for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Depue, light, for Hennepin.

CANAL—Passed in—Cataract and Neptune, corn for Chicago. Passed out—Monitor, light, for Peru; North Branch, light, for LaSalle; Monte Christo, bound for Florence—is rafting her lumber.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money easy at 4@5. Sterling dull and steady. Gold more active and firmer, on increasing shipments: all business at 113⅞@114. Loans from 3 to 4 for carrying. In one case 2 was paid for a small lot. Clearings, $30,000,000. Specie engagements for Europe, $120,000. Governments strong and a fraction higher at the close. State bonds dull and firm. The speculative interest in the Stock Exchange, to-day, centered on Erie. The stock opened at 56¼, declined to 53½, and rallied to 54. This decline was caused by an unfavorable report and decline at London, where the stock closed at 43. The balance of the market was intensely dull, and fluctuations compassed within ⅛ to ½ per cent, altogether up and down. The dullness on the Stock Exchange, to-day, outside of Erie, was greater than at any previous time this year. The market closed dull and steady, except Erie, which closed at 53, the lowest point of the day. There were twelve offers of bonds to-day, amounting to about $711,800, from 112.65 to 114. The amount of purchased was $511,150, from 113.65 to 113.74½. The Erie Railway Company announced an issue of $30,000,000 or 6,000,000 pounds sterling, 7 per cent consolidated mortgage bonds, payable in 1890. The issue price is 92.

Sterling, 9½.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	117¾	Coups, '67	115¼
Coups, '62	114½	Coups, '68	114½
Coups, '64	115	10-40s	113¾
Coups, '65	115½	Currency 6s	114¾
Coups, '65 (new)	114	New 5s	113¾
State bonds:			
Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	42
Old Tennessees	74½	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	48½		
Stocks:			
Canton	98	St Paul	58¾
W U Telegraph	75	Do. preferred	78
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash	74½
Adams Express	97¼	Do. preferred	87
Wells, Fargo	89	Ft. Wayne	96
American M. U.	74	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex	88	Do. preferred	41
Pacific Mail	74	C & A	116¼
New York Central	97½	Do. preferred	117
Do. scrip	97½	O. & M.	46¼
Erie	53	C., C. & C.	95
Do. preferred	78	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	114¼	Lake Shore	92¾
Do. preferred	130	Indiana Central	34¼
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	137
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pac stocks	37¾
Northwestern	78½	Do. bonds	90
Do. preferred	90½	Cent. Pacific do.	103¾
Rhode Island	111¼	Del., Lack & West	108½
N. J. Central	107	Boston, H. & Erie	7¾

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@11s 6d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn, 26s 3d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 39s 6d. Weather fair and favorable.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—2:30 p. m.—Lard, 39s. Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, July 9.—Consols, 92⅞. Bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 92½; '67, 92; 10-40s, 90. Weather throughout England to-day fair, and favorable to growing crops.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes 53 francs, 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 10⅞d; Orleans, 11⅛d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 56s. Cumberland middles, 26s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Receipts to-day 1,190, making supply for the week thus far 8,313, against 5,666 last week. Market flat and drooping, at ½c off from yesterday's prices. The yards were crowded to their utmost capacity with good quality of stock. The attendance was large and buyers and sellers were ½@½c apart. The market is considered the dullest of the season; about 800 were disposed of; sales 76 Michigan stockers, 975 to 115 pounds $4.30@4.70; 97 Ohio steers, 933 to 1,278 pounds, $5.60@6.55; 216 Illinois steers, 1,098 to 1,386 pounds, $5.50@6.12½; 119 Indiana steers, 1,143 to 1,319 pounds, $5.75@6.00; 43 Texans, 750 pounds, $3.00; 18 fat Texans, 1,077 pounds, $4.75; 8 Indian stockers, 965 pounds, $4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 5,600, making the supply for the week 9,400, against 3,400 last week. Market active at $3.00@5.50 for Canada lambs, $5.00 for choice sheep; Western sheep, $4.00@4.25; extra quality will bring higher rates. Sales, 298 Ohio sheep, av 87 to 97 lbs, $3.87½@4.00; 171 Indiana sheep, av 97 lbs, $5.25; 73 Canada sheep, av 113 to 130 lbs, $5.00@5.25; 587 Missouri stockers, av 98 lbs, $3.75; 181 Indiana, av 110 lbs, $3.81; 1,657 Canada lambs, av 60 to 66 lbs, $5.25@5.75; 278 Ohio lambs, av 64 lbs, $5.75.

Hogs—Receipts thus far for the week 8,900, against 10,700 last week. Market fair at $4.25@4.32½. Sales 112 Ohio, av 205 lbs, $4.30; 184 Illinois, av 184 lbs, $4.30; 62 Illinois, av 189 lbs, $4.25.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 10—Cattle—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6½ to 6¾c; stockers, 3½ to 4½c; prospects slow.

Sheep—Market firm; arrivals light, and prospects fair; best, 5¾ to 5¼c; medium, 4½ to 5c; common, 3c to 4c.

Hogs—Dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.40 to $4.60; Yorkers, $4.20@4.25; prospects slow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Transactions have been light in both foreign and domestic goods. There has been, among jobbers, some inquiry from the South and Southwest to fill special orders. The stock of cotton goods in first hands is light, and prices are steady. The Indian contractors are now filling their contracts and will move a considerable surplus stock in their specialties. There has been more activity in fancy cassimeres, and they are taken freely where some slight concessions are made. The aggregate sales up to this time are [illegible] as large as last year.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 24c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.65; common to good extra, $6.85@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.15; white wheat Western extra, $7.20@8.75; St. Louis, $7.00@10.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat lower; holders more anxious to realize, and there is a scarcity of freight room, and the advance of freight mostly checks the demand; receipts 33,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee and Duluth spring afloat, $1.59; winter red Western in store, 1.55; delivered, $1.58. Rye quiet; Western, 77@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in limited supply and market steady; receipts 109,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 58@59c; sail do, 61@62c; yellow Western, 63@64; white, 73c. Oats rather more steady; receipts, 37,000 bu; Western, 41@45c; Ohio, 43@46c.

HOPS—More active and firm; 25@55 for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

EGGS—Quiet; Western 18@19c.

LEATHER—Quiet; hemlock sole, 27@28c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet at 45@47½c for superfine; pulled, 65@70c; extra, 67@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16¾@19½c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 8¾@9¼; Cuba, 8¾@9¼c. Rice steady at 9@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 47½@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.45@13.65; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 10@13c; shoulders, 5½@5¾c. Middles quiet and heavy; long clear, 7½c. Lard lower, but more active; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull at 6½@11c.

WHISKEY—Firm and more active at 92c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Market steady for standard brands; XXX, $6.75@7.50; family, $8.00@9.25. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.10; sample lots No. 3 red winter, $1.40. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 38½@39c. Oats steady; No. 2, 30c. Rye dull; prime, 59c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; offered at $12.00, without buyers. Bulk meats firm; loose clear rib, 7c. Bacon active and in good demand for future; shoulders, buyer August, 6¼c; clear rib do, 8½c; seller August, 8c. Sugar-cured hams better; choice or order, 14c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; holders of low grades anxious to sell; super Western, $4.50@6.50; extra, $6.50@8.50; family, $8.50@10.00. Wheat firm; choice white, $1.80@1.70; fair to prime, $1.50@1.60; old Western red, $1.53@1.55. Corn dull; mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull; white, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Active and strong; mess pork, $13.75@14.00; bulk shoulders, 5¾c; sides, 7c; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7¾c; clear rib, 8¼c; sugar cured hams, 14@15c. Lard, 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 10—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.52; sheboygan club, $1.48. Corn in moderate demand; No 2 Illinois, 54@55c; yellow, 57c. Oats dull; Western, 46c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 10—COTTON—Dull and nominal; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.00; choice family, $7.50@8.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; XX spring, $6.25@6.60. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.23. Corn steady; No. 2, 39½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 26¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 55c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 55c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 14½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 10—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales, 4,200 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.38. Corn dull; sales of 3,000 bu Western at 51c. Oats dull; sales of 1,000 bu Western at 36c. Freights strong; boatmen asking ½c advance on wheat and corn.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; treble, $7.00@9.50; extra family, $9.50. Corn easier; mixed, 50@60c; white, 74@76c. Oats, 42@45c.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $29.00; choice, $30.00.

BRAN—Dull at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.87½. Bacon scarce and firmer at 6¼@6½c, 8¼@8½c, 9@9½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14@14½c. Lard quiet; tierce, packers, 9c; refined, 9½@9¾c; keg, kettle, 10c; refined, 11½@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; good to fully fair, 9½@10c; prime to choice, 10½@10½c. Molasses—Poor bottom, 30c; fair fermenting, 32c; city refined, on orders, inferior, 30c; common, 40c; fair, 50c; prime, 50c; choice, 60c. Coffee, 17@19½c.

STERLING—25@25½; sight, ½ premium.

GOLD—113.

COTTON—Nominal; sales 125 [illegible] good ordinary, at 20½c; low middling, 22½c; medium, 23c; receipts, 54c; no exports; stock, 17,798 [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.00@5.50. Wisconsin and Minnesota, $6.75@7.55. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.75@1.77. Rye, 67@68c. Corn quiet; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 63c. Oats steady; white, 41@42c; mixed, 38@40c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $14.00. Lard, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91@91½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; extra white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.47; No. 2 red canal, $1.38. Corn steady; high mixed, 47½c; low mixed, 46½c; no grade, 43@43½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 30@30½c; Michigan, 30c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4½c for corn and 5c for wheat; Oswego, 9c for corn, 9½c for wheat; Kingston, 9c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—TOBACCO—Fairly unchanged; sales 174 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged; mess pork, $12.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8½c for packed. Sugar-cured hams, 13½@14c; plain, 12½c. Bulk shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7c.

WHISKEY—Firm.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red, $1.60; No. 2, $1.40. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—COTTON—Dull and lower; low middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—In fair demand and higher at $4.75@9.50. Corn meal scarce and firm at $3.25. Corn firm at 62@66c. Oats quiet and weak at 40@42c.

HAY—Prime old, $24.00.

BRAN—Lower, at $19.25@20.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 10—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at $7.50@7.25. Wheat steady at $1.48@1.50. Corn firm at 49@50c. Rye, 66@68c. Oats dull and nominal at 33@36c. Barley nominal at 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; regular, $12.00; city, $14.50 bid. Lard dull and nominal; summer, 7½@7¾c; steam, 8½c. Bulk meats firm and in good demand; shoulders, 5c; clear rib sold at 7c; clear bid at 7½c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.10@4.40.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 85c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and shade lower; extra, $1.63; No. 1, $1.52; amber, $1.48. Corn dull and lower at 47c. Oats dull and lower at 33c.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
General Merchandise
And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION
OF OVER
Two Hundred
FINE OIL PAINTINGS
AT STORE
No. 138 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., commencing Thursday, July 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and continuing until all are sold.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

UNLIMITED SALE OF
Furniture, Carpets, Etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday Morning, July 13,
At 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, No 148 Michigan-av. New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Centre Tables, Lining Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Mattresses, &c., New Top and Open Buggies, Basket, Phaetons, and new Harness; also Crockery and Glassware.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.
On account of owner's removal,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
Hinsdale Property
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our office, 338 Wabash-av., second floor. We will sell the following pieces of Hinsdale property, very choice and desirable, to wit: 2½ acres, being Lot 2, Block 3, of Stough's Second Addition to Hinsdale, having a frontage of 346 feet on Chestnut-st., by 250 feet on Adams-st (more or less.) Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Block 2, and Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Block 3, of Reed's Sub., in the town of Hinsdale, being acre lots. Sale positive and without reservation. Terms at sale.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.
BANKRUPTCY.
Over $150,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION,
At No. 97 South Desplaines-st., in Plummer's new block, near Madison-st., commencing on Monday, July 8, 1872. Sales to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole being sold without reserve, in lots to suit, all for cash. Sales commence at 10 a. m., 2, and 7:30 p. m.

AUCTION SALE.
By J. E. HOYT, 142 West Madison-st.
60 crates of White Granite Ware, to be sold by crates to the trade; direct importation from Staffordshire, England. The sale to commence WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 9:30, sharp.
WILLIAM E DAY, Auctioneer.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the Commission business as heretofore. We shall be glad to serve all our old customers and as many new ones as desire our services. Particular attention given to buying and selling Grain, Provisions, etc., on margins.
PARKER, SPRAGUE & CO.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.
R. E. PARKER, formerly Parker, Culton & Sprague.
HAROLD SPRAGUE, late Culton & Sprague.
Temporary office No. [illegible] Washington-st., Room 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
Of President Thiers and the Government of France,
THE MAGNIFICENT BAND
Of the Garde-Republicaine
Will visit Chicago and give FOUR GRAND CONCERTS under the auspices of the French Benevolent Society, as follows:
MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH:
Monday Evening - - - July 15.
Wednesday Evening - - - July 17.
UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH:
Tuesday Evening - - - July 16.
Thursday Evening - - - July 18.
The concerts will comprise both classical and popular selections, and there will be a change of programme on each evening. Tickets, with reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location.
The sale of tickets will open TO-MORROW morning, at 8 o'clock, as follows:
For the South Side, at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.
For the West Side, at the West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS,
INSHAVOGUE;
Or, The Outlaw of '98.
Friday night, Grand Complimentary Benefit to MISS SIDNEY COWELL, upon which occasion J. M. Ward, Winnetta Montague, Florence Cowell, George Giddens, and the Academy Company have volunteered.

GLOBE THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE SPECTACULAR MILITARY DRAMA.
The Lancers!
GRAND MARCH OF AMAZONS!
DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY!
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, July 8, and during the week.

S. O. STOKES' ROMAN
Hippodrome and Circus,
Combined with Mitchell's Royal Yeddo
JAPANESE TROUPE.
Only four more afternoons and evenings, on lot corner Twenty-second and State-sts. Change of programme this evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Positively ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, July 8. First appearance in this city in ten years of the original and only
TONY PASTOR,
AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE [from Tony Pastor's Opera House, N. Y.]. The greatest combination of artists ever seen. Look at the list of names—Jennie Engel, Ella Wesner, Kitty O'Niel, Mlle. Fountainbleau, Harrigan and Hart, Billy Carter, Frank Kerns, Frank Girard, Professor M. O'Reardian, Johnny Manning, Tony Pastor, with a complete Orchestra and Brass Band. Admission as usual.
N. D. ROBERTS Business Manager.

TRUSSES, &c.
The Common Sense
TRUSS!
Pronounced by eminent Surgeons to be the most perfect appliance for Hernia ever invented. An examination of the list of persons in whose cases permanent
CURES
Have been effected by the use of this instrument will convince any one of the efficiency of Bartlett's "Common Sense" Truss in the radical cure of
RUPTURE.
Trusses of every description, including Marsh's Radical Cure Trusses, Hard Rubber Trusses, German and French Trusses. Also the most approved styles of Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Instruments for Deformities, &c., accurately adjusted by
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Manufacturers and Importers,
343 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COAL.
COAL! COAL!
HARTWELL BROS.,
59 West Twelfth-st.,
DEALERS IN
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s
Lackawanna Coal Exclusively.
Also all grades of Soft Coal and Traverse Maple Wood. Wholesale and Retail. Lowest Prices.

FINANCIAL.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, without commissions, for long periods, on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
70 South Canal-st.

EDUCATIONAL.
WISCONSIN NORMAL ACADEMY
OF MUSIC,
RIPON (College), WIS.
The six weeks, session will open MONDAY, July 15.
Tuition—To Normal Course $20
Board in College, per week 3
FACULTY—Mr. H. S. Perkins, Principal; John C. Fillmore, W. F. Heath, Otto A. Schmidt, Miss M. C. Nettleton.
Hayden's "Creation" will be studied. Address
JOHN C. FILLMORE.
Kansas Academy—third annual—opens at Leavenworth Aug 26. Address
H. S. PERKINS, Principal,
Care Lyon & Healy, Chicago, Ill.

IRON WORKS.
C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
S. W. Parker has this day withdrawn from the firm of Parker & Deming. The accounts will be collected and paid by the remaining partner, who will continue the business under the firm of E. DEMING.
CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

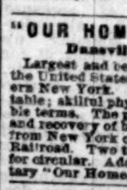
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wallace & Henderson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
J. M. WALLACE,
A. M. HENDERSON.
Chicago, July 9, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FLAG STAFFS,
Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the
North End of Wells-st. Bridge.
Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 228 South Water-st., will have prompt attention.
GEO. HACKET, Agent.

CICERO TAXES
now due, at 143 West Madison-st. Office hours, 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.
A O. BUTLER, Collector.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,"
Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.
Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skilful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place *par excellence* for genuine rest and recovery of health, in summer or winter. Reached from New York city, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary "Our Home," Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
It is not a spring water. For sale by all Druggists.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

DRY GOODS.
AT COST.
We will continue to retail, from our entire stock, Thursday, Friday, and till Saturday evening, selling invariably by the cost mark instead of by the regular selling mark.
This furnishes a grand opportunity for people to buy Linens, Laces, Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Black Silks, Ladies' and Misses' Suits, Woollens, Flannels, Parasols, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c.
HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,
103 Madison-st., near State.
Orders by mail for goods and samples solicited.

GLASS.
ROCK ISLAND
GLASS COMPANY
Manufacturers of Glass
FOR
Windows,
Store Fronts,
Show Cases, &c.
The quality is unequalled by any American Glass in the Market.
LESTER & UPDIKE, Agents.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Cor. Taylor & Clark-sts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago.
A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. Cuba July 10; Scotia July 17; Java July 24. From New York. Batavia July [illegible]; Algeria July [illegible]; Parthia June [illegible].
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths secured.
Steerage Passage $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest:
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage, in gold, including wine: First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
For Freight or Passage apply at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 31 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone
Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 22d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, with capacity for working under the chisel or hammer, one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. The quarry must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 280,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 60 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied, by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 22d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, New Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Office of the International Navigation Company,
Proprietors of the Red Star (Antwerp) Line,
Philadelphia, July 8, 1872.

Specifications, estimates, plans, and proposals are invited for an elevator, to be constructed at Philadelphia during the present season. The following will be some of its principal features: It will be founded on piles, will be of timber, with slate roof and outside fire walls of brick. It must store 400,000 bushels and be capable of discharging from cars 5,000 bushels per hour and into three vessels at once. It will be built near the end of a pier, 250 feet wide, so that vessels can receive grain from its front and also from both its flanks. It is proposed to make it 160 feet in length, measured across the pier. It must be provided with engine and boiler and all appliances, and must be arranged for a future increase of capacity. The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information address
JAMES A. WRIGHT, President,
115 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES.
EVERYBODY NEEDS
A convenient and durable shade fixture, which will roll a shade DOWN FROM THE TOP, or raise it from the bottom, securing light and
VENTILATION,
with complete privacy in the room when desired. This want is supplied by
HALL'S MAGIC SHADE FIXTURE,
with which light and air may be admitted or excluded at any portion of the window. They are easily substituted on [illegible] Don't fail to see them in operation. For sale by [illegible] dealers generally, and by the CHICAGO CURTAIN FIXTURE CO., sole manufacturers, 161 West Lake-st., Chicago.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10.

In local finances everything continues quiet. Money is abundant, and many of the banks would doubtless be willing to take first-class short-time paper at something less than the usual 10 per cent in order to employ their funds. In default of full employment for all their surplus money here, the banks are disposed to increase their New York balances for the sake of the 4 per cent paid by the New York banks on current balances there.

Exchange was firmer to day, and sold between banks as high as 25c per $1,000 premium, though large amounts probably could not have been disposed of at that rate. At the counter, bankers buy at from par to 1-10 discount, and sell at 1-10 premium.

THE INSURANCE REPORT.

We are in receipt of the advance sheets of the Annual Insurance Report of the Auditor of Illinois, which contains such a mass of valuable statistical information in regard to the capital, business, payments, and resources of the companies involved in the Great Fire in this city, together with information in regard to the present business and financial strength of companies soliciting business in this State, that the available space in our columns will admit of our giving only a few of the more important points:

On August 1, 1871, there were 112 fire and marine joint-stock and mutual insurance companies doing business in this State. Of these, 74 had ceased to do business on December 1, 1871, all but 6 of them having become insolvent in consequence of losses in the great fire in this city. These 74 companies showed in their reports for last year an aggregate of $20,678,402 of capital and $5,127,624 of surplus, thus making a grand total of $25,806,026 of insurance capital entirely wiped out in 1871.

To partially fill the place of these 74 companies extinguished, 37 new companies had been admitted to do business up to June 21, 1872, these new companies having an aggregate capital of $20,000,000. Of the 95 companies now in the State, 6 are of Illinois, 3 of Maine, 5 of Massachusetts, 10 of Ohio, 8 of Connecticut, 33 of New York, 3 of California, 6 of Pennsylvania, 4 of New Jersey, 1 of West Virginia, 5 of Missouri, 2 of Michigan, 2 of Wisconsin, 1 of Minnesota, 6 of Great Britain, and 1 of Germany.

The disastrous results of the insurance business in Illinois in 1871 are concisely shown by the facts that the fifty-four "Companies of other States" lost $8.40 for every $100 of risks written, and 72.73 for every $1 of premiums received in Illinois in 1871. The four foreign companies lost $18 01 for every $100 of risks written, and $16 15 for every $1 of premiums received in Illinois. Even in marine underwriting, the fifteen companies taking marine risks have been unfortunate in their Illinois business, their ratio of losses to premiums received being $1 02 for every $1 of premiums received. Taking the grand aggregate of reported business in the State, the total loss of $9.30 has been paid on every $100 of risks written, and that $7.67 has been lost for every $1 of premiums received in the State during the past year.

In regard to the amounts that have been and will yet be paid on insurance losses resulting from the great fire in this city, the Auditor reports as follows:

Total amount of risks in burnt district.....$160,225,777 90

Total amount adjusted.$90,868,241.16
Total Moment unadjusted.
ed and not contested.. 8,808,273 08
Total amount contested.. 180,207 68
Total amount of losses claimed.....$96,853,720.94
Total amount paid.....$97,998,985.88
Total amount of salvage and discount.. 5,173,760 82
Total amount unpaid... $3,980,974.24
Deduct amount contested.. $96,573,720.94
As average of 96 36 per cent has been paid on amount claimed, and, according to the figures furnished me, 3 54 per cent yet to be paid said amount making a total of 99.90 per cent of claim'd.
he figures show that $12,106,817, or an average 12.45 per cent, will yet be paid of the $58,880,- 24 remaining unpaid, and by the companies of ates as follows:
Missouri, by one company, will pay $17,464, or per cent.
Michigan, by one company, will pay $3,000, or 5 per cent.
Maine, by one company, will pay $1,875, or 100 per cent.
West Virginia, by one company, will pay $5,000, or 100 per cent.
Wisconsin, by two companies, will pay $49,735, or 100 per cent.
Great Britain, by three companies, will pay $79,327, or 100 per cent.
New York, by thirty-four companies, will pay $5,641,994, or 46.87 per cent.
Massachusetts, by seven companies, will pay $715,445, or 94.46 per cent.
Pennsylvania, by five companies, will pay $.25,- 343, or 16 88 per cent.
California, by four companies, will pay $676,052, or 26 76 per cent.
Ohio, by seven companies, will pay $686,678, or 12 85 per cent.
Rhode Island, by three companies, will pay $216,908, or 26 06 per cent.
Germany, by eight companies, will pay $631,- 216, or 78.39 per cent.
Illinois, by twenty companies, will pay $3,182,- 291, or 11.17 per cent.
The ninety-seven companies will pay $12,106,817, or 12.45 per cent.

Heretofore, the public have been much in the dark as to what were the actual resources and the actual losses of the Illinois insurance companies by the fire in this city, but the following gives definite official information on the subject:

Summary of exclusive unpaid subscr'd capital or prem. Dec. 31, '70.

Name of Co.	Paid up capl.	Net surplus.	Total losses.
American.....	$150 000.00	$40,729.27	$974.99
Aurora Fire.....	200,000.00	.....	300,000.00
Chicago Fire.....	.....	.....	16,398 38
Chicago Fire-men's..	250 000.00	15,387.97	1,850,000.00
Commercial..	180,000.00	122,977.56	1,800,000.00
Equitable.....	100,000.00	109,265.17	1,100,000.00
Garden City..	150,000.00	62,670.80	600 000.00
Germania....	200 000.00	29 966.64	2,300,000.00
Great West'n.	272,851 42	10,439 49	2,325,000.00
Globe.....	200 000.00	.....	61,583.00
Home.....	200,000.00	23,419.69	1,762 004.19
Illinois Fire..	113,000.00	173,094.68	1,112 027.00
Knickerbock'r	194 0.0.00	6 378 89	935 000.00
Lumberman's	268 586 99	.....	200 000.00
Manufact'rs'..	500,000.00	5,331 92	4 719 11.00
Merchants'..	800,000.00	246,183.22	5,000,0.0.00
Mutual Security	119 225 00	3 054.64	1,800,000.00
Reliance.....	150,000.00	6.0 86	208,222 16
Republic.....	398,200.00	.....	2,310,289.66
Saugamo.....	11 024.00	46,124.94	47,675.00
Washington..	282 .93.00	.....	317 986.00
Total.....	$5 147,631 42	$917,723 11	$21,706,622.85

As an index of the general profitableness or unprofitableness of insurance business in Illinois, it is stated in one of the tables of the report that the aggregate amount of premiums received by companies in 1870 was $31,774,713, while the losses paid in that year by the same companies were $18,613,348, leaving a surplus of $13,160 364, with which to pay other expenses of the business. From this surplus, however, seems to have fallen over $1,000,000 short of the ordinary expenses of transacting the business of fire insurance.

But in 1871 the total amount of premiums received in Illinois by the same 78 companies was $44,911,574, the amount paid out for losses by the said companies (all of which are doing business here yet) was $43,- 009,753, leaving only $1 901,821 with which to pay the ordinary expenses of doing the business. The latter expense being stated in the table at the sum of $16,837,627, thus showing a loss to the 78 companies of $14,935,806 on the year's business.

Of the 95 companies now doing business in the State the aggregate assets of 92 of them are set down at $86,543,591 on Dec. 31, 1871. At the same date the total amount of their then outstanding risks was $8,724,660,963.

As mentioned before, the report is very voluminous, and the numerous tables give a vast amount of information, to which we have not space to refer for the present. The whole business public, however, are interested to a greater or less extent in this report, and the Auditor, General Lippincott, and also Mr. Stadden, who compiled nearly all the statistics, are both entitled to great credit for making the whole document so complete.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81..	1144	1144
5 20s of '62.....	1144	1144
5 20s of '64.....	1144	1144
5 20s of '65.....	1144	1144
5 20s of '65 January and July	1134	1134
5 20s of '67 January and July	1134	1134
5 20s of '67 January and July	1144	1144
5 20s of '68 January and July	1144	1144
10-40s.....	1144	1144
United States new 5 per cents..	1134	1144
United States currency 6s	1144	1144
Chicago Pacific gold 7 3-10s.....	100 & int.	101 & int.
Chicago City 7s.....	100 & int.	101 & int.
Cook County 7s.....	100 & int.	101 & int.
Treasury sight and town 10s.....	109@	109@
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	1104	1104
	1104@1104	1104@1104

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Wednesday, July 10.

CITY PROPERTY.

Foster et bet Harrison and Polk sts, w f, 264x 165 ft, dated July 8, consideration, $750.

Emerald av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration $500.

Lot 47, in Mason's subdivision, of Lots 2 and 4, Assessor's s s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated June 8; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 31 to 14 and n ½ Lot 35, in Block 3 of Merman's e ½ Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 1 consideration, $1 500.

Lots 43 and 44, in Block 13, Sec [illegible], dated July 27 1871; consideration, $.00 1, as Block 2, Lots 3 and 5, of Kane's April 3; consideration, Block 13, Addition, South of Thirty-first st, east of Arnold st, dated June 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 5 in Miller's No 683 West Washington st, dated May 6; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 1, in C. H. Harrison's addition, dated June 17; consideration, $1,300.

Middle st between Taylor and Polk sts, west line, 50 11 to alley; dated July 9; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 8, in Frensing's, Lots 2, 3, 6, and 33, 55, &c., in Butterfield's addition, dated June 29; consideration, $1,425 [illegible].

Lot 8, in Block 2, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 20; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 7, in Block 2, to same, dated June 20; consideration, $1,250.

Centre st, s w cor of Dayton st, n f, 31½x100 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 1, C. H. Harrison's Addition, dated June 6; consideration, $1,000.

Oakley st, 266 ft n of North av, w f, 25x124½ ft, June 11; consideration, $300.

Granite st, 140 ft e of West Twenty-second st, e f, 24x99 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $700.

Geneva st, nw cor of Grand st, s f, 45x135 ft, dated July 1 consideration, $1,500, to Dr. Boardman et, 144 feet w of Grand st, s f, 24x116½ ft, June 28, consideration, $550.

Geneva st, 48 ft w of Grand st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 11; consideration, $600.

Geneva st, 72 ft w of Grand st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 11; consideration, $600.

Lot 34, in Block 27, Ogden's Addition, dated July 9; consideration, $900.

Michigan st, between Kingsbury and North Market sts, s f, 23 6 12 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 24, in Block 9, of w ½ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $900.

Lot 5, and north 10 ft, Lot 6, in Block 1, of Block 25, of w ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14, dated May 24; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 8, in Fleetwood's Lot 150, in Butterfield's Addition. dated July 10; consideration, $4,000.

Winchester av, 125 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x115 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $800.

State st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 26 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $6,700.

Blue Island av, bet Eleventh and Taylor sts, s f, undivided ½ of 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $3,462.

Lots 39 and 50, of Lot 11, in Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, dated July 10; consideration, $2,500.

Third st, between Ashland av and Armour st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 9; consideration, $1,800.

Lot adjoining the above, dated June 5; consideration, $1,800.

Ashland av, s f, and Fourth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $1,600.

Superior st, n w corner of Kingsbury st, e f, undivided of 99x100 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $2,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 38, 39, and s ½ of Lot 37 in Block 2 in Wolcham's Block 5, of e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 and 22, in Block 10, of Holt's w ½ Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated June 26; consideration, $300.

Lots 23 and 24, in same, dated June 26; consideration, $300.

Lot in w ½ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated July 8; consideration, $3,000.

E ½ of n ½ of s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 16, 38 14, with other property in same section, dated June 14; consideration, $10,000.

W ½ of s ½ of same with other property in same, dated June 14; consideration, $10 000.

Of Prince S. w ½ Dearborn boulevard, in Block 4, Clearerville, with brick building. dated May 29; consideration, $13,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

176x200 ft on Stewart's av, in Block 2, of Staves' subn of n e ¼ Sec 35, 40, 13, dated June 26; consideration, $3 168.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls.....	2,739	3,350	2,205	3,850
Wheat, bu.....	15,857	17,860	82,263	21,280
Corn, bu.....	251 618	179,000	179,000	175,536
Oats, bu.....	23,462	15 625	99,566	12,725
Rye, bu.....	472	6,417	17,000	1,000
Barley, bu.....	770	1,500	1,000	.....
Grass seed, lbs..	.....	1,900	.....	.....
Flax seed, lbs.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs..	2,000	38,600	.....	11,200
Cured meats, lbs..	29,920	13,276	68,775	206,370
Beef, brls.....	21	.....	15	.....
Pork, brls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard, lbs.....	8 710	6 289	19 263	210,870
Tallow, lbs.....	24,176	10,150	18,000	.....
Butter, lbs.....	31,290	104,200	6,000	18,020
Cheese, lbs.....	6,813	4,000	4,000	4,000
Cattle, No.....	2 9 9	2,378	837	1,077
Sheep, No.....	680	948	.....	569
Hides, lbs.....	124,470	60,000	42,170	40,265
Highwines, brls..	550	170	671	350
Wool, lbs.....	237 520	338,322	310,482	220,370
Potatoes, bu.....	100	1,200	.....	130
Lumber, m.....	5,190	4,393	2 634	2,243
Shingles, m.....	4,360	1,316	1,894	1,348
Lath, m.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....
Salt, brls.....	3,400	6,300	2,022	99

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 207 bu wheat; 683 bu corn; 4,367 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 48 cars wheat; 575 cars and 27,000 bu corn; 28 cars and 3,500 bu oats; 3 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (650 cars), 263,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with a general downward movement in grain. The last named fact was altogether due to continued fine weather, as receipts were rather light for the season, and freights were lower, while the feeling reported from New York was better than for several days past. The shipping movement was more free, but our storehouses are still full, and, on the advent of new crops all round, except on corn, which will not arrive for some months yet. It is very much to be regretted that our warehouses are thus blocked, and mainly by an unhealthy speculation which has brought no profit to its originators, with heape of loss to those not in the rings that sought to manipulate the general markets in their own interest, without regard to ulterior consequences. There was little or no improvement in the demand for dry goods to-day, as during several days past, being of a "hand to mouth" character, and mainly confined to light dress goods and seasonable fabrics generally. The grocery market is quiet and essential change, either in tone or in prices. The movement in the leading staples was on a liberal scale, and prices were uniformly firm. There was also a satisfactorily active inquiry for most descriptions of side goods, and former rates were heartily realized all around. Butter was again firm, with a further upward tendency in choice grades, as the supply of such is not sufficient to satisfy the demand. Common to fair qualities are in ample stock and are without perceptible improvement in price. The cheese market was quiet and steady at the late decline. Coal was firm at $8 50 for Lackawanna; $8 00 for Grate and at $6.00 for Wilmington. The demand is improving. Bagging was unchanged. In the oil market no new features were noted. Lard, linseed, and turpentine continue in good request, while carbon, whale, and other descriptions remain dull. The movement in lumber at the yards was again of a moderate character, and, as the stocks are now quite heavy, the views of dealers are firm at prices current on the two days preceding. As yet the receipts of hardwood lumber are small, but about equal to all requirements of the trade. Metal, timber, and iron sold to a fair extent, and prices were steady. Nails were more active upon the basis of $5.55 rates. In the markets for building materials an active business was transacted, and for a few articles prices tend upward. Potatoes were in active request and higher, while for poultry a weak feeling was manifested. Eggs sold quite readily at 14c per dozen. Rail freights were active and firmer.

Highwines were scarce and in fair demand, which resulted in further advance of 1 @ 2c per gallon, to which New York responded. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89c, and the market closed with 89c bid; holders asking 86 1-2c.

Lake freights were active at 1 2d decline, vessel-holders conceding the point made by shippers, that they could not afford to pay such high prices. About all the vessels ready to load were taken, principally for Buffalo. A total of 16 charters was reported for the same. Sales on the call were 5,000 bu wheat at $1 23; 20,000 bu do at $1.22 3-4; 15,000 bu do seller August at $1.17 1-2, and 10,000 bu do at $1.17 1 4; 5,000 bu do at $1 17 3-8; 5,000 bu do seller the year at $1.07 1-4; 5,000 bu corn seller August at $1.3 8c; 5,000 bu do seller September at 42 5-8 c; 10,000 bu oats seller August at 25 1-4c; 5,000 bu do seller September at 25 1-8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July..	$13.25	13 50
Mess pork, seller September....	12 80	12 87½
Mess pork, seller December....	12 00	12 25
Mess pork, seller the year.....	.....	.....
Lard, cash.....	8 80	9.00
Wheat, cash or seller July.....	1 22½	1.22½
Wheat, seller last half July....	1.17½	.....
Wheat, seller August.....	1.17½	1.17½
Wheat, seller the year.....	1.07	1.07½
Corn, cash or seller July.....	40½	40½
Corn, seller last half July.....	40½	40½
Corn, seller August.....	41½	41½
Corn, seller September.....	42	42
Oats, cash or seller July.....	25	26
Oats, seller September.....	25½	25½
Oats, seller the year.....	24½	25

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10.

BUTTER—There was a firm tone to the butter market, particularly so for choice grades, the supply of which is light, and short of the demand. The outward movement continues on a liberal scale, and the stocks now in store are smaller than at any previous period within the past six weeks. Of low grades, however, there is still a surplus, and for such no cecilied improvement in prices is anticipated. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 17@18c; fair to good grades at 12@16c; inferior to common, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Remains quiet at former rates. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 13@13c; Grahamptom, 28c; Fallsburgh, 28c; Hamilton, 28c; Kalamazoo, 28c; American, 28½c; Royal Liver, 27c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunny, single, 18@19c; do double, 20c; wool sacks, 24@26c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Few new features were develop-d in this market. Trade was active, and the healthy feeling prevailed. We quote, as follows: Stucco, 2 75 per barrel; New York stucco, casing, $1 75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3 25; marble dust, $2 50; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand, 75c per bu; $3.00 per load; plastering hair, 9c per lb; $9 00@10 00 per 100; fire brick, $20.00@25.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00 per M; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 p bri. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 25 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18.....	$ 7 50	$ 12 00
14x16 to 16x20.....	8 00	13.50
16x18 to 16x24.....	8.75	14 00
16x22 to 16x30.....	9.50	15 00
18x22 to 18x30.....	9.50	17.50
20x24 to 24x30.....	10 50	19 50
24x24 to 24x36.....	11.50	21 00
24x28 to 28x36.....	12 00	21 00
28x30 to 30x38.....	15.00	24 00
30x32 to 30x38.....	16.00	25.00
30x40 to 30x48.....	17.00	27.00
32x36 to 34x40.....	18.00	28.00
34x38 to 34x50.....	19.00	30.00
36x42 to 36x50.....	20.00	32.00
40x42 to 40x50.....	21.00	33.00
40x52 to 40x60.....	22.00	34.00
42x52 to 42x60.....	23.00	35.00
44x52 to 44x60.....	24.00	36.00
44x62 to 44x70.....	25.00	37.00
44x72 to 44x80.....	26.00	38.00
44x82 to 44x90.....	27.00	39.00
44x92 to 44x100.....	28.00	40.00
BROOM CORN—The market was again quiet and easy at the following quotations: $45.00@60.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@ 90.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@180.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Were in light inquiry at quotations which have been current for some time past: $2.25@2 50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for prime.

BREESWAX—Rather quiet at 20@25c. Sales 100 lbs fair at 23c.

CHEESE—Under this head there was no new feature to note. Business was reported quiet all round, and the annexed prices were only irregularly sustained: New York factory, 10@ 12½c; Rhein Cream, 10½@11c; Ohio factory, 9@ 10c; Western factory, 8@10c.

COAL—The coal trade was fairly active, so far as the subscriptions were concerned, but dull for bituminous varieties. Prices were steady and firm. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $8.50; Erie, $8 50 @9 00; Briar Hill, $8.50@9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Indiana block, $6 50; Rock Valley, $7.50; Hiosaburg, $8.50; Minook, $8.50; Hamilton, $6.00

CANNED FRUITS—This market was inactive, and prices underwent no visible change, ruling nearly as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb.....	$2 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb.....	3 25@3.75
Pine apples.....	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb.....	3.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb....	4.00
Plums, egg.....	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb.....	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb.....	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb.....	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb.....	2 50
Gooseberries, 2 lb.....	2 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb.....	1 75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb.....	2.50@2 60
Corn, Elgin.....	3 25
Corn, Yarmouth.....	2.50
Peas, marrowfat.....	2 00@2.25
Lima beans, 2 lb.....	2 50@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb.....	3.75
Lobster, 2 lb.....	2.50
Lobster, 1 lb.....	2.25
Oysters, 2 lb.....	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb.....	1.75

CANNED BEEF—The trading in this department was of a light character, and prices were little better than nominal. We quote: New York barrels, $1.30@1 40; tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2 50; bbls barrels, 45@50c; staves and heads.

PORK—Was quiet for pork barrels; flour staves, circle flour headings, 7@8 per set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@13.00 per m; pork do, $11.00@12.00 per m; whiskey bbls, 3 staves, $2.00@2 25 per set.

EGGS—Were in active inquiry, and held firmly at 13@13½c per dozen. The offerings were light, and sales were reported at the following prices: 13½c per dozen for choice to extra; 12½c for good; 11½c for fair; 10c for common; 9@10c for cracked, and 8@9c for dirty.

FEATHERS—Sales; 5 sacks prime at 68; 4 mixed at 55c; do at 45c.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues uninterruptedly active, and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market from all quarters, as well as for most descriptions of side goods. The stocks are in good working order and a very satisfactory business is doing at the subjoined quotations:

BI CARB, SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 26c; O. G Java 25@26c; Java, No 1, 24@25c; Rio, 21@22½c; prime do, 23@24c; good do, 21@22½c; common do, 21@ 21½c; Singapore, 23@24c; Costa Rica, 21@22½c; Laguayra, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 15c; stearine, 18@ 19c.

RICE—Patna, 8@9c; Rangoon, 7@8½c; Carolina, 9@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; powdered and crushed, 13@13½c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; standard, 11½@11¾c; do No 2, 11½@11¾; B, 11@ 11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 10@ 10½c; seconds, 10@10½c; dark yellow do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9@ 9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Plantation, $1 30@1 35; silver drips, extra fine, 100@75c; good cuzar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 70@75c; fair do, 55@60c; Rio molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 34@35c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@25c; nutmegs, $1 20 @1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 5½@5¾c; Marseilles, 8½@9c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 4½@5c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@6¾c; common, 4½@5c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are in ample supply in excess of the demand, and only lower prices obtained. Peaches are hardly salable, being very poor. Raisins: Layers, $2.50@2 60; loose, 30c; 170 at 35c; 240 good at 32½@40c; 70 choice at 45c; 280 at 50c. Peaches—100 baskets poor at 2½c; 20 boxes fair cut and sliced at 4½c. Plums—7 boxes wild goose at $2 50. Apricots—1 case at 18c per quart; 4 boxes (5 lb) at $2.60. Berries—are quiet and nearly all taken up. Currants—Are all round. Sales: Black Raspberries—155 cases at 12½c; 20 soft at 10c; 10 at $4 00. Red Raspberries—20 cases at 15c; 5 small at 16c. Gooseberries—10 bu at $3.00. Blackberries—7 cases 12½@15c; 18 choice Lawton's at 18@20c. Strawberries—5 cases at $2 50@2 75. Cherries—Whortleberries—5 bu at $5 50 Cherries—In large supply and lower all around. Sales: 100 bu Early Richmond at $2 50@2 75; 50 bu Morello, choice, sweet at 20c; 5 at 22c. Currants—More salable. Sale: 10 bu at $2 50; 15 baskets at 60@ 70c; 8 baskets at $1 00 per carpet. Lemons and oranges were active at $16.00 per box.

BAY—Was again quoted dull and the prevalent feeling was weak at the annexed range of prices: On Track—Timothy, better pressed, $14 00@18 50; do, loose pressed, $13.00@ 14.00; prairie, better pressed, $12.00@13.00; Timothy, loose, $13 00@14 50; prairie, loose, $9.00 @10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to location.

HIDES—In this branch of trade there were no changes deserving mention. The demand continues fairly active for the quoted prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10@11½c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 13@16c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 24c; deacons, 60@65c; green, 30@35c; dry, 40@45c; other grades damaged, two thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HIDES—Ready at 11@12½c for green salted.

IRON AND STEEL—This market continues fairly active, and under moderate stocks, a firm feeling prevails generally. We quote:

Horse shoe iron.....	10@7½c
Bar iron.....	$ 5 @ 5 1-10 rates
Heavy band.....	6 6-10@ 6 9-10 rates
Light band.....	6 6-10@ 6 9-10 rates
Hoop.....	6 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval.....	6 3-10@ 6 9-10 rates
Round and square.....	6 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Half oval and half round.....	4 9-10@ 5 1-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect.....	20
Russian iron, No. 1 stained..	18
Sheet iron.....	6½@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods.....	8½@ 9 rates
German steel, cast.....	12@13 rates
Reasemer plow steel.....	10@13 rates
Spring and tire steel.....	10@12 rates

LEAD—Was in active movement was witnessed at the prices given below:

City burners.....	$ 7½@ 8
County burners.....	8½@ 9
Line city, 4 lb.....	8½@ 9
Kip, 6 lb.....	8½@ 9
Kip 7 lb.....	8½@ 9
City upper, No. 1, 4 lb..	9½@10
City upper No. 2, 4 lb..	8½@ 9
Country upper, No. 1.....	8½@ 9
Collar, 7 lb.....	10@11
Calf, city.....	10@11
Calf, country.....	9½@10
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs..	9½@10
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs..	9½@10
Rough upper, 18 to 20 lbs..	9½@10
Buffalo slaughter sole, best..	21@ 24
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1..	21@ 24
"B A" sole.....	21@ 24

OAK.

Calf.....	$ 1 25@ 1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium.....	90@ 1 10
Kip, No. 1, heavy.....	90@ 1 10
Harness leather.....	30@ 35
French calf, Jodot.....	85.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine.....	1 60@ 2 00
French calf, 26 to 28 lbs..	1 70@ 2 00
French calf, 26 to 28 lbs..	1 70@ 2 00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs..	1.60@ 1 80
French kip, 15 to 18 lbs..	1.00@ 1 40

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—In the department of trade there was a fair amount of trading and few changes occurred from the prices given below:

Tin plate—IC, 10x14.....	$15.50; do, 12x12, $13.50; do, 14x20, doubling, 17, $18.00
Pig tin—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.	
Sheet zinc—Full cask, 11c; less quality, 11½@12c.	
Sheet iron—No. 24, 7c rates.	
Copper—Copper bottoms, 49c; brasiers' over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 41c.	
Wire—2 to 6, 8c; 8, 8 and 9, 10c; 10, 11c 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 gauge, 20c per lb; full bundle, 2c per cent; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.	

NAVAL STORES—The market was dull, previous quotations:

Rosin, No. 1.....	$ 1 80@ 2
Strained.....	1 70@ 1 80
Tarred rope, ₱ lb.....	11@ 12
Oakum, ₱ bale.....	6@ 7
Pitch, ₱ bbl.....	2 50@ 2 75
Tar, ₱ brl.....	5 50@6 00

NAILS—The market for nails was moderately active, trade sales at $5.75 rates; 10d to 60d, ₱ keg $5.75; 8d, do, $6 00; 6d, do, $6 25; 4d, do, $6.50; 3d, do, $7.25; 2d, do, nom, $8.50; 20 do, $8.50; 4inch, $8 00; 12½ ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Remain without decided change, the managed rosiny tendency at the annexed ranges: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 72c; No 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, 96c; whale, bbl, spots, $1 02@1 10; neatsfoot, bbl, 95c; $1.00 bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 98c; turpentine, 63c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—The market for this line of goods was quiet, and values were without change.

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure.....	$ 11.50
Fancy brands.....	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Yiella Montagne.....	14.50
American.....	12.50
Snow White.....	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors.....	11.50
Rubel's ochre.....	4.50
English Venetian red.....	4.50
Indian red.....	10.00
English red lead.....	12.50
American red lead.....	11.00
Chrome yellow.....	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting.....	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders.....	3½
In bulk.....	2½

POTATOES—The demand was again active and prices were higher, all round. We now quote: New, $1.40@1 60 per bu to $4.50@5.00 per brl.

POULTRY—There was a meagre inquiry, and prices rather favored buyers; Old live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per doz; spring do, $2.00@2.50.

SALT—This market continues active, both on local and shipping account, and a firm feeling prevails generally. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $1.70; Onondaga, fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy Ashton, $2.25; do with bags, $2.75; Ashton dairy, per bbl, $4.00.

RICE—Were in meagre inquiry, at the annexed range of prices: Millers at $2 25, and Hungarians at $2 50; Carolina, at $7 00@8 00 for good; Japan, at $5.50@6 00; Rangoon, at $6 75@7.00.

TEAS—Were in good request and the market was quoted steady and firm at the following prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 80@90c; good, 95@$1 05; choice to extra, $1 10@1 25; superior to fine of Hyson, 60@65c; common imperial, 55@ 60c; good to choice do, 65@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1 05; choice to extra, $1 10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Only a moderate demand existed for tobacco, but the feeling was firm and the prices given below invariably well sustained:

CIGARING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50

The Chicago Tribune.

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THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.

The Baltimore Convention, yesterday, with a unanimity unprecedented in Conventions of the Democratic party, nominated Horace Greeley as a candidate for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. It also adopted, with only 58 dissenting votes out of 732, the platform of the Liberal Republican Convention of Cincinnati, and thus, in candidates and in platform, enrolled the Democracy in the ranks of the supporters of the Union, of emancipation, and the equality before the law of all citizens. There is no Republican in the United States not an office-holder, or who does not make his living by politics, who has any political hope or desire that is not fully satisfied by the direct, specific, and liberal declaration of principles made at Cincinnati. There is no prouder event in the history of any nation than this instance of a whole people, after a long civil war, meeting together, and uniting upon a common agreement to bury all past controversies, to ignore the hatreds of generations, to proclaim the common equality of citizens, and to conduct the Government upon a policy of fraternal affection.

Mr. Doolittle, anticipating the action of the Convention, adressed the delegates, from first to last, as Democratic Republicans,—the name the party bore in the days of Jefferson; and the fact that this Convention, representing as well those who had been in the Rebellion as those who had fought it, arms in hand, has accepted the platform of Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz, Lyman Trumball, B. Gratz Brown, David A. Wells, and Cassius M. Clay, in which fraternity of citizenship takes the place of proscription; in which manhood and citizenship, as a test of equality, take the place of color and slavery; in which every penalty for Rebellion is buried in the graves of the fallen brave; in which the country is made paramount to sections; in which union is preferred to strife; in which the law is substituted for the sword, and war gives place to peace,—will live in the history of the Union when the officers of Hate will have been lost in oblivion. Well may the American people rejoice that the great division which, commencing in 1860, was perpetuated by bloody war, and fierce and bitter proscription, and disfranchisement, has at last been healed; and that Rebels and Union men, Republicans and Democrats, have come together at last, have struck hands in amity, have laid the foundations of perpetual concord and harmony; and, to restore the Government to its ancient policy of peace and Union, and to establish the supremacy of law, have united in the election of Horace Greeley. In the history of parties there has never been a nobler instance of the superiority of love of country than this abandonment of past prejudices, and the union of the people against the common enemy of Peace, Union, Honesty, and National Honor.

Though Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore has been expected, it was waited for by many. It gives the final blow to the opposition. It gives new impetus to that revolution in popular sentiment which has already destroyed the power of the absolutists in so many States, and which in due time will exhibit an entire people in support of the same candidate and the same platform.

THE LAST PLANK OF GRANTISM GONE.

The Baltimore Convention has adopted the Cincinnati platform, and, therefore, placed the whole Democratic party in harmony with the great fundamental principles of Republicanism. What is it that the Democratic Convention—or, as Judge Doolittle, in anticipation of its action, called it, Democratic-Republican Convention—has adopted as the political creed of those it represented? The Cincinnati platform declares the equality of all men before the law; that the Union of the States, Emancipation, and Enfranchisement must be maintained; and that the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments are not to be reopened.

The power exercised by the Cincinnati Convention is but another illustration of the magical influence of Truth, and of the readiness with which the great mass of the people will always respond to it when honestly presented to them. The Cincinnati Convention was, to a great extent, a spontaneous gathering. The first invitation was received with contemptuous jeers. But it met a hearty approval among the people. The Cincinnati Convention, in fact, far exceeded its original purpose. When it met, it felt it had the support of the country, and with fearless honesty it proclaimed the truth, exposed frauds, corruptions, and abuses, and then asserted, in plain and unmistakable language, the reforms which should be made. Upon this platform were placed two veteran Republicans, who had been known to the country as unrelenting Republicans so long as there were Republican principles to be established, and also known as men of personal integrity and of broad National views. This platform and these candidates proved universally acceptable, and all over the country the best, wisest, and purest Republicans had hopes that the Philadelphia Convention would adopt both.

The effect on the friends of Grant in Congress was instantaneous. The Amnesty bill, which for three years had been repeatedly defeated, was taken up and passed. The President issued several new proclamations concerning Civil Service Reform, and demanded Casey's resignation. They practically abandoned, until after the election, their entire policy of Hate. They paid the highest compliment to the Cincinnati platform by conceding its truth, justice, and necessity.

They, however, professed to believe that the Democratic party of the country was rebellious in feeling and in practice; that the war was not over; that it was liable to break out anew at any time; that the Democrats would repeal the amendments to the Constitution, and that they would deny the poor African his equality before the law. Upon this point they insisted it was necessary to continue the war, keep up the policy of Hate, and administer the Government upon the absolute principle of military rule. Now comes the Democratic party, and, by a vote in convention of seven to one, adopts the Cincinnati platform, proclaiming the legal equality of all men, and the inviolability of the Constitutional Amendments. The whole fabric of the Grant party rests upon an assumed antagonism by somebody to these things; but the Democratic party has adopted the Cincinnati Republican Declaration, and has adopted the candidates of the Cincinnati Republicans; and what is left for the Grantites to oppose? Why prosecute a war when there is no enemy opposing? Why insist upon having an army to uphold Emancipation, Union, and Enfranchisement, when no man is opposing either? The Cincinnati platform appealed irresistibly to the good sense of all honest men in the country. It commended itself so strongly to Republicans that, despite the organization of a party in power, thousands upon thousands promptly accepted it, and united in support of its candidates, to give peace and quiet to the whole country. It has been equally irresistible in its appeal to the good sense and honesty of Democrats. Townships, then counties, then Congressional Districts, and then States, one after the other, in rapid succession, ignored the bitterness and hatreds, and the long-cultivated prejudices of the past, and the exasperations of repeated defeats, and honestly, cordially, and fraternally welcomed the proffer of peace and unity tendered them by their Republican countrymen: and to-day they present themselves, from North and South, East and West, forever bound in good faith to the new order of affairs, and hearty supporters of Horace Greeley as the Executive who is to administer the Government in the spirit of his now historical letter of acceptance. Against this union of Republicans and Democrats to maintain and uphold the Political Equality of all American citizens, are arrayed Grant and his colleagues, the Ministers of Hate and Vengeance, of War and Desolation, of Strife and Contention, under cover of which may be more successfully carried out those schemes of robbery, fraud, and corruption which have disgraced the present Administration in every department of the Government.

The Cincinnati platform is a victory of the people,—the triumph of Union and Peace, of Justice and Equality. Upheld and approved by the people,—being, in fact, their proclamation of their demands,—it has stricken down all opposition; has already enrolled in its support the one entire party of political adversaries, and so broken up the other that, during the next four months, all opposition will be practically abandoned. In November, at the polls, the people, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as American citizens, deeply loving their country, will ratify the action at Cincinnati, and the Government will take a new date—from the adoption of the "Second Declaration of Independence."

GREELEY IN NEW YORK.

The boldest friends of Grant hardly make any pretension that their candidate will carry New York. The frauds, corruptions, and infamies of the Federal officers in that State have been as notorious and as sweeping as those of Tweed. It is as useless to argue that Grant's trusted followers in that State have been honest, as it is to claim that Tammany was a patriotic organization. No man who objected to Tweed and Connelly's robberies can, for a moment, sustain those of Grant's followers. That State, therefore, with its thirty-five Electoral votes, is lost to Grant. How hopelessly the Grant campaign is carried on there may be judged by the following:

> Let not the friends of Mr. Greeley, outside of New York, be disturbed about this State. He will receive a larger majority in November than the State has given for any candidate in the last twenty years.—*New York Sun.*
>
> The State of New York will give the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, whoever he may be, a rousing majority. This fact every person who has mingled with the people of the State, or is at all conversant with public sentiment, readily admits. The fact is, the people are disgusted with the Grant-Conkling Murphy management of affairs, and will take the first opportunity to manifest that disgust at the polls in a way that can not be mistaken.—*New York World.*

The New York *World* is opposed to Greeley, and would rejoice in his defeat; but there is no chance of defeating him in New York. Mr. Greeley's strength in that State exhibits the peculiar controlling influence of the man. The Democratic counties will give him an increased majority, while in the strong Republican counties he will also have majorities. He will unite in his support all the strong Republicans away from the cities, and all the Democrats and all the workingmen of the cities and large towns. It is not at all improbable that his majority in the State will exceed 100,000.

FORWARD.

Judge Doolittle, in his admirable speech made to the Baltimore Convention upon assuming the duties of Permanent Chairman, hit the very key-note of the campaign when he said that neither the question of reconstruction, nor the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, nor negro suffrage, nor the establishment by Federal power of universal suffrage as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights or existence as States of the Union, were at issue in this Presidential contest. It should be a comforting assurance to those weak souls who anticipate the reopening of these dead issues, to be followed by a long train of miseries and disasters and a second war of Rebellion, that Judge Doolittle peremptorily stated: "We cannot reopen them if we would, and they falsely represent our purposes who say that we would reopen them if we could." The hearty and unanimous applause which greeted the utterance of this sentiment, and the subsequent adoption of the platform which embodies the same determination, confirm the truth of Judge Doolittle's statement. These issues have been brought into question and definitely settled past all reopening, and the watchword is now "Forward." The great work which the Democracy and Liberal Republicans have combined to accomplish is to settle the live issues which are before the country, and many of which endanger its future peace and prosperity. They have joined hands to wipe out corruption in high places; to establish personal freedom for each individual, and to guarantee him the protection of the General Government; to give equal rights to all men, whether white or black; to restore to each State its own rights under the Constitution; and to abolish the military forms under which the Government has been administered during the past four years, and stop the pernicious effects of centralized power. These are the issues which are before the people, and the only issues, and they will not be misled by any specious appeals touching slavery, secession, the late war, or any other questions which have been forever settled. The new party has inaugurated a revolution which is intended to secure equal rights for the whole country, not simply the rights of the North alone; to abolish test oaths, suspensions of *habeas corpus*, military despotism, and subjugation of States by bayonet rule; and to insure peaceful Government and equal rights for all, that the Republic may no longer be hindered from entering upon its course of material and political prosperity. Upon such issues as these the new party goes before the country with Mr. Greeley for its standard-bearer. It will have to meet and overcome that faction of the Republican party which is under the domination of the office-holders, and an insignificant minority of the Democracy, each advocating old and dead issues. The new party means Progress; the old means Stagnation and Ruin. The new party seeks to place honest and efficient men in power; the old seeks to perpetuate the power of corrupt and dishonest men. Of the result of this grand uprising of the people against the office-holders, each day increases the certainty. The campaign is now open, and "Forward" is the word which sounds all along the lines.

ALARM AMONG CARPET-BAGGERS.

A very significant sign in the Presidential campaign is the consternation which the carpet-baggers are beginning to exhibit. On the very day that the President arrived at Washington, after his Boston visit, an anxious carpet-bagger from Florida bolted into the Executive Mansion, and made no concealment of his business with the Military Family and door-keepers, so that he readily gained admission to the President. He then laid before him the ugly condition of politics in Florida, pointed out the obstacles which lay in the way of the success of Grant and Wilson, and very plainly told him that he must be up and doing, or Florida would go for Greeley and Brown, beyond all hope of redemption. On Tuesday of last week a colored politician from Louisiana, Murrell by name, arrived in Washington upon a similar errand. The President was at Long Branch, and thither Murrell went, only to find that the President had gone away. He remained, however, where he could keep his eyes on the Chamberlain cottage, and, when the President returned, commenced at once to wrestle with him on the subject of Administration malpractices in that State, and informed him, very directly, that, unless they were stopped, he must expect to lose the State of Louisiana. The President comforted him with assurances that he would make everything right, and the colored messenger of the carpet-baggers left for home, satisfied that everything would be arranged, and that there would be no more pickings and stealings until after November. As it is now stated, however, that Grant has withdrawn his letter requesting Casey's resignation, it is not probable that either Murrell or his carpet-bag employers will derive any practical degree of comfort from Grant's assurances.

The alarm of these carpet-baggers is, as we have said, significant. They, more than all others, are directly interested in the continuance of Grant's Administration through another term. They are parasites who derive their support from the General Government, or the State Governments upon which they are billeted. To deprive them of office would be to deprive them of sustenance. Politics with them is a business out of which money is to be made, honestly or dishonestly, as is most convenient. The result is, that they watch the political currents more closely than men who are actuated by honest and patriotic motives. Long experience has sharpened their political senses, and they are quick to apprehend any danger which threatens their places and spoils. A miser will detect a danger to his money-bags, however distant it may be, because his whole life is in them, and his entire thought is given to them. The carpet-bagger is equally sharp in his instincts, and quick to discover any movement which threatens to loosen his grasp on the Public Treasury and the pockets of the people. His apprehensions are well-grounded, but his admonitions have come too late. He will make many journeys to Washington between now and November, after which he will have leave to retire with his carpet-bag. After that time the States will govern themselves, without the aid of foreign political bummers.

It is now definitely stated by the Boston press that the recent Jubilee has not resulted in producing a sum sufficient to meet the expenses, and that the deficit will be about $150,000. This, however, will undoubtedly be reduced somewhat, as the building and fixtures still remain in the possession of the Executive Committee. It will be very generally regretted that Mr. Gilmore, the projector of the Jubilee, and the man who carried it to such a pleasurable degree of musical success, must also meet with personal loss, or at least will not receive any substantial profit. He worked night and day for many months upon this great project, and was the head and soul of it. As he pledged his own benefit concert to the guarantee fund, and incurred many onerous personal responsibilities, of course he can expect to derive very little benefit from it; but we very much mistake the temper of Bostonians, and the thousands to whose pleasure he so completely administered, if they do not make him some adequate compensation for his services. Mr. Gilmore not only added to the pleasures of these thousands by his Jubilee, but he did a great work for the cause of music, and a still greater work for the railroads, steamboats, hotels, restaurants, and general retail business of Boston and vicinity. The guarantee fund is amply sufficient to meet any deficit in the general expenses, and we have no doubt that Mr. Gilmore himself will yet find his reward in some substantial shape.

The action of our citizens in organizing to give the French Band of the Garde Republicaine a public reception, and of the Common Council in extending to them the hospitality of the city, is especially commendable, and was due to the courtesy of President Thiers in granting them permission to visit Chicago. They were the accredited representatives of France at the International Musical Festival at Boston, and, although they come here in a private capacity, they still bear with them the consent of their Government, which amounts to an official recognition of this city. As musicians, they bore off the honors at the Jubilee over the German, English, and American bands, and we can assure our readers that a rich musical treat is in store for them, and that they will listen to band-music brought to a perfection of which they have never dreamed before. At the same time, both as gentlemen and men of intelligence, they will do no discredit to the reputation which all Frenchmen enjoy for courtesy and good breeding. Chicago will have nothing to regret in making her welcome both a cordial and imposing one; while in a musical point of view, their concerts will prove episodes long to be remembered in the musical history of the city.

Two men and a boy, guilty of a horrible crime, were imprisoned, a few days since, in the jail of Celina, Ohio. It was quickly rumored that they would be lynched. So definite was the report that the very time—Monday morning—was announced. By sunrise on that day thousands of people were in town. At 10 a. m., an organized body of 300 mounted men deployed into the fair grounds, held a meeting, and then advanced on the jail. The Sheriff, whose duty it was to have taken the amplest precautions in the first place, and to have defended his prisoners from mob law at whatever personal risk, was found outside the jail. He gave up the keys. The three criminals were seized by the three hundred. Thousands of spectators formed into line. The procession marched a few miles out of town. The two men were murdered by hanging. The boy was given back to the Sheriff. It is now reported that the crowd of murderers repents in mercy, and threatens to kill him, too. Lynch law is not a very uncommon thing. Cowardly and cruel as it is, there is usually some slight excuse for it. For this Celina Sheriff, however, there is none. He is responsible for the murder of the men whom he was bound to protect. For deliberate disregard of duty he is unexcelled. If the Grand Jury does not indict him as an accessory to this double murder, it will fail in its duty.

Mr. Thomas Mooney, whose absurd scheme for the regeneration of Great Britain we chronicled yesterday, seems to have some sensible views, after all. A meeting was held lately, in London to raise a fund for making explorations in Palestine. The Archbishop of York was in the Chair. The proper remarks were being made. Suddenly, the meeting was shocked by Mr. Mooney's offering a resolution that it was better to change the inquiry from the ruins of Palestine to "the ruins of humanity, enwrapped in squalor, poverty, ignorance, vice, and crime, which cover at least one-third of the entire population of London." This unpleasant motion was promptly ruled out of order. Nevertheless, Christianity, like charity, ought to begin at home. The money that will be sunk along the shores of the Jordan would further Christianity a thousand times more if sunk along the shore of the Thames. In the one case, it will furnish facts graven on stone; in the other, facts graven in human hearts and lives.

The English strikes are beginning to recoil with damaging effect upon the workingmen. During 1871, wages steadily advanced, and, in many trades, the advance was accompanied by the reduction in the number of hours of work. The prospects of British artisans were never brighter. The men, however, were dissatisfied with half a loaf. They struck. Business has been greatly disarranged. Contracts have been abandoned. Prominent firms decline to make new ones. There has been an enormous check to productions. That scarcity which Protection aims to create, and which it declares to be a blessing to labor, has been created by the cessation of toil. Iron has risen 24 per cent; tin, 12; English wool, 70; tallow, 9; and many other articles in similar proportions. This rise has absorbed the increased wages of the men who still work, and bears, of course, still more heavily upon the men who do not. The whole case is a fresh illustration of the folly of strikes.

The rotten egg which was hurled at the ex-Confederate Judge Settle, when he was defending the man who gave him $10,000 of the people's money for doing nothing, has been a favorite subject of comment by the Grant press. Their solicitude over an imagined "insult to the American flag" has been in strange contrast to their apathy and their patron's apathy over the real insult to America in the Houard case. They have had much to say on the demoniac nature of the Greeley men who were foolish enough to throw unsavory eggs at the unsavory Settle. A few days ago, a crowd of Grant men, in the same State, nearly murdered a Democrat. Political differences caused both outrages. Cudgels are usually thought to be more cruel weapons than eggs. We have yet to see, however, a condemnation of the last assault in any organ.

The New York *Evening Post* is disgusted with American art. It says that it is lifeless and provincial. A mediocre German cattle-scene, admitted by courtesy to the late Academy Exhibition, was the most generally-admired painting in the whole collection. Among the bad results of this poverty of design and execution is the failure of the Sunday-opening scheme. There was a good deal less to see than at church, and the spectator had to run the risk of damnation besides. After the first Sunday, a few uneasy persons lounged or hurried through the galleries, but the masses refused to come. They did not wish to be bored, and so they carefully stayed away.

From the returns of the census of 1870 it appears that the number of women who work in trades, professions, etc., has steadily increased since 1860. Of our 38,600,000 people, only 12,500,000 are engaged in production. Of these, 4,500,000 are women. Of those from 10 to 15 years old, one-third are females; from 16 to 59, the ratio of producers is six men to one woman; and from 60 upward it is twelve to one. Most people will be surprised to learn that only 1,100,000 persons are engaged in trade and transportation, and that this is an increase of 55 per cent since 1860, when there were only 600,000.

Last year, the United States Marshal in North Carolina received about $5,000 to defray his necessary expenses. The Administration wishes to carry the coming election in that State. This wish may explain the fact that the Marshal has received, during this year, $223,000, of which $65,000 has been advanced within the last 60 days, and $40,000 within the last two weeks. Of course, kidnapping Canadians has absorbed some of this; but a very respectable amount must have been left for a corruption fund.

A Grant organ notes approvingly the fact that Colfax said, in his Kalamazoo oration, that this nation was great because it was founded on the God-given principle: "There shall be but one manner of law for him that is born among you and for the stranger." Does not the Grant organ see that this is a stinging rebuke to the man who has supplanted Colfax in the Grant ticket? The Vice President evidently had Senator Wilson's Know-Nothingism in mind, and seized the opportunity to give it the reproof it deserved.

Until Mr. W. W. Rockwell resigned his office of Internal Revenue Collector and his place on the New York State Grant Committee, no organ hinted at any defects in his character. This action, however, and his declaration for Greeley and Brown, move the New York *Commercial Advertiser* to remark that he is "a crooked and a rotten stick," "always unreliable," "a political trimmer and a sneak," and "a cheat." An angry man, unable to argue, always resorts to abuse.

The Chicago *Times* formally announces, in its issue of yesterday, that hereafter it will have nothing to do with National politics. The announcement will not occasion any particular regret; but there will be a very general feeling of surprise, considering its late failures in National politics, that it did not discover its impotence long ago, and retire to the field of ward politics, in which it now proposes to devote its energies hereafter.

POLITICAL.

In the Nineteenth District of Illinois the canvass for the Democratic Republican nomination for Congress, July 15, is very close between Samuel S. Marshall, now in his sixth term, and General William B. Anderson, the candidate for Congress-at-Large in 1870.

—The Fulton (Ill.) *Journal* supports Grant, and yet says:

> We notice that A. A. Terrell, Esq., of Sterling, has been appointed a member of the Liberal State Central Committee. We are very sorry for our brother Terrell, for a better-hearted man cannot be found in the county of Whiteside. Friend Terrell, come back to the old fold. You are too good a Republican to go back on your party now.

—Anthony L. Knapp, of Springfield, Ill., a former Democratic member of Congress, who has been claimed by Administration papers as opposed to Greeley, says, in a published letter:

> I was heartily in favor of the Cincinnati movement, and, although surprised at the result, I have ever since thought it best for the Democratic party to accept the nominations there made, and indorse them at Baltimore. That this will be done, no one to-day doubts, and for myself I can say, in that event I shall support Mr. Greeley. It is perfectly apparent that either General Grant or Mr. Greeley will be elected; there is no possible chance, in my judgment, for the success of a third ticket, no matter by whom presented; and, believing that the best interests of the country will be subserved by Mr. Greeley's election, I shall do what is in my power to bring about that result, and this without regard to any effect it may have upon any political party.

—A letter from Lincoln, Ill, says:

> This (Thirteenth) Congressional District, which, under the old state of things, would give a Republican majority of from 2,500 to 3,000, will be carried by the Reformers.

—The Tennessee election, Thursday, Aug. 1, has attracted little attention, either at home or abroad, because the Administration party long ago abandoned the field, and the Democrats are thus enjoying a quiet "walk-over." Governor John C. Brown has no opponent. Messrs. Robert McFarland and J. B. Cooke are candidates for the Supreme Court, *vice* T. A. R. Nelson, resigned. Other officers to be chosen are District Attorneys, Sheriffs, etc. At the November election in Tennessee, Congressmen will be elected, and the Republicans will then, doubtless, have candidates.

—John H. James, bond and bill broker of Atlanta, has announced himself a candidate for Governor of Georgia.

—Hezekiah S. Bundy, ex-M. C., appears to have the inside track for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eleventh Ohio District.

—The St. Louis *Times* estimates that there were 58,000 non-voting citizens of Missouri, in 1870, who are now enfranchised, and three-fourths of whom will vote for Greeley, thus insuring a gain of 35,000 on the Liberal majority of 1870, even allowing that the entire negro vote goes the other way.

—As an illustration of how the canvass is conducted in some parts of the South, we note a speech made by a Mr. J. Scott Murray, at Abbeville, S. C., as reported in the Abbeville *Medium*. After saying that "Greeley's opinions and the acts of his life were obscure," this whole-hog-Grant-or-nothing carpet-bagger gravely informed his hearers that, "If Greeley had been President, every colored man would now be in slavery." That utterance was fitly supplemented by ex-Judge and ex-Congressman Solomon L. Hoge, a carpet-bagger from Ohio, who gravely informed the crowd that "Horace Greeley would be willing to sell the colored people back into slavery, for the Presidency."

—Albert G. Talbott, ex-M. C., announces himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth Kentucky District, refusing to submit his claims to the people in primary election. M. J. Durham will probably be the regular Democratic nominee:

—The Mr. J. Van Allen who has identified himself with the "straight" Democratic bolt against the Baltimore nomination is the editor of the New York *Day-Book*. The whole business is dated from the *Day-Book* office, and is nothing more nor less than a Barnum-like advertisement of that paper. There is where the whole thing will end.—*Cincinnati Inquirer*.

—In Texas, the cry is made for "Grant and the annexation of Mexico." The Houston *Union*, edited by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, says, July 2:

> The election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency would kill every hope of Texas and of the country in relation to Mexico for the next four years. We have not so many four years to spare in our short lives as to permit such a loss. We want this movement now, in order to cause the capital and travel of the whole earth to pour into Texas and Mexico during our days, that we and our children may reap the promised benefits. No true Texan, thoughtful of her great future, can prefer Greeley to Grant, who is the very man for the work.

—E. P. Reynolds, Esq., of the firm of Reynolds, Saulpaugh & Co., contractors, has just returned from Texas, where they have a big job. He says the feeling for Greeley is perfectly overwhelming in the South, and that Texas will give him three votes to one for Grant.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—In the Eighth District of Ohio, the Republicans who have come forward for Congress are Judge Ichabod Corwin, Judge William Lawrence, General J. Warren Keifer, Griffith Ellis, and James S. Goode. Messrs. Shellabarger and McKinney, of the present delegation, reside in the new District.

—J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa writes (July 3) to the St. Louis *Times*:

> We have not yet begun to act and talk, but know that in this town [Grinnell] there will be a gain of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. in opposition to Grant. The same is true of other localities where the papers are very weak and hundreds are waiting for Baltimore and discussion.

—The Washington *Chronicle* is now understood to reflect the light which is in Brother Harlan. But Brother Harlan is known to shine with a borrowed radiance,—to involve, a very humble Uriah Heapy satellite, in an orbit of entranced contemplation about the Dispenser of Patronage. Hence it follows that when the *Chronicle* warns the clerks in the Executive Departments that public or private "advocacy" of Mr. Greeley will cost them their places, a hasty public will jump to the conclusion that this friendly admonition possesses a semi-official character. Possibly, Mr. Curtis—who, everyone knows, has reformed the Civil Service—may be moved to clear up this subject, after he has explained to us the still more puzzling mystery of Collector Casey.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* earnestly desires the re-election to Congress of John A. Bingham, whose new District, the Sixteenth, has been made on the basis of 2,600 Republican majority last year. There is a sharp contest, however, for the nomination, between Mr. Bingham and State Senator Jonathan T. Updegraff.

PERSONAL.

Strauss is 47 years of age, and is worth nearly a million dollars.

—Governor Hoffman's daughter starts out, as she did last year, the belle of Newport.

—The remains of Mrs. Abby Burrill Mills, mother-in-law of the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, who fell from a four-story window in the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, were conveyed to Williamstown, Mass., for interment.

—The Rev. John Singleton Copley Greene, who maintained an Episcopal Church in Newton, Mass., died last Saturday, aged 62. He was the son of Gardner Greene, of Boston, and nephew of the late Lord Lyndhurst.

—Mr. Lorillard, of New York, believes in tobacco-chewing, because it enables him to pay $2,000 a month rent for a Newport cottage.

—McCullagh, speaking from experience, and remembering that he once was "Mack," says:

> Many a journalist who is doing very well where he is, would sing exceeding small if transplanted to a new field.

—Charles M. Furman, widely known as Cashier, and then President, of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, for a series of years, died at Charleston last week.

—In the opening chapter of "Lady Judith, A Tale of Two Continents," written a few years ago, Justin McCarthy speaks of 1851 as "the year which brought into official co-operation and fellowship the three most single-minded, disinterested, and straightforward men then living,—Richard Cobden, Arthur (Duke of Wellington), and Horace Greeley."

—A smell of gunpowder comes from Georgia. Toombs, in a recent letter, insinuated that Judge Lochrane and ex-Governor Jo. Brown, in a certain Legislative matter, had been guilty of "bribery, pure and simple." Lochrane and Brown both publish sulphurous cards. Ex-Governor Jo. says: "If General Toombs intends by this language to say that I have been guilty of bribery in 'engineering' this bill through the Legislature, I pronounce his statement an infamous falsehood, and its author an unscrupulous liar."

—William Merritt, Superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, has leave of absence to visit Europe.

—George B. Morris, for twenty years Clerk of the Courts in Hampden County, died suddenly, Sunday morning, at Springfield, Mass., aged 54.

—Samuel B. Thomas, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during Governor Curtin's two terms, died at Media, Delaware County, last week.

—The report that there is but one surviving daughter of any of the signers of the Declaration of Independence is incorrect. There are two daughters of Elbridge Gerry living, both of whom reside at New Haven, Conn.

—It is said that Hon. Mrs. Yelverton is now in India, and is about to start out in search of Dr. Livingstone. Good heavens! Just think what a calamity it would be to the literary world if the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, too, should be lost.

—Some of the circumstances of the crime for which two men were lynched, in Ohio, a few days ago, are as follows:

> On Sunday, the 23d ult., as little Mary Belle Secor, aged 14 years, an orphan, was returning from church, and while passing through a strip of woods, she was seized by these fiends, carried to an obscure place, and her person outraged. Not content with committing so horrible a crime and to cover up their guilt, as they supposed more effectually, they took a club and in a shocking manner broke in her skull. This would have sufficed for the most hardened criminals known to modern crime, but not so with these villains. They cut and separated the head from the body, cut out the intestines, and so disfigured her that it would have been impossible to distinguish her sex save by the physique. They then left the mangled body in the woods, to be eaten by the hogs. The body was not found until the following Tuesday.

LONDON.

The Nine-Hours' Movement in England.

A Demand for Fifty-one Hours' Work a Week, at Nine Pence an Hour.

Action of the Carpenters and Joiners, and of the Operative Stone-Masons.

Counter-Action of the Master-Builders—A "Call-Out" and a "Lock-Out."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, June 20.

The operative class in England has, for many months, been engaged in organizing a movement to diminish the hours, without decreasing the wages, of labor. It took a decided form amongst the engineers of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, the centre of British railroad locomotive and machinery enterprise, and, after a protracted strife, it terminated as most of such struggles do, in a compromise. The move, thus starting from the north, travelled rapidly southwards, and eventually found its way to the metropolis, where the compositors succeeded in obtaining from their employers a great concession, both in respect of time and wages. The vast building trade of London is now

IN OPEN WARFARE

upon the same question. The initiative was taken at the commencement of the year by the carpenters and joiners, though the hopes entertained by the workmen had never been wholly given up since the great strike and lock-out, in the same branch of industry, of 1859; and it may, therefore, be said that the present contest is simply the revival of former aspirations. But, to be more intelligible, it should be viewed in the light of a new organization. It began in January last, by the formation of two separate societies,—one having its base of operations in Lambeth on the south, and the other in Bloomsburg on the north, of the Thames. Both were composed of carpenters and joiners, and each sought to secure the same object, namely: a uniform fifty-one hours as the length of a working week, and an addition of one penny per hour to the pay. For some little time, the one kept aloof from the other but, eventually, they agreed to unite their forces, and then sprang into existence what has now become the

FAMOUS NINE HOURS' DELEGATION

of the carpenters and joiners of London. The qualification to be a member of this body was the mere production of credentials to show that the person seeking admission had been duly elected by some fellow-workmen, engaged in shops or upon outdoor jobs, or belonging to some lodge or branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, or the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, of England,—the two great Trades-Union combinations of the trade. The Convention, however, from its origin, completely excluded all considerations of Trades-Unionism. It recognized any one who was properly qualified to sit at its councils, no matter whether he was a Society man or a Non-Society man,—a marked contrast to previous movements of the kind; and the Convention frequently boasted that the majority of its members belonged to no other Trade Society whatever. The weekly meetings of the Convention have been held at an old-fashioned tavern in a well-known, because historic, quarter of the town; and its sayings and doings, as well as those of the "Internationale," which sometimes meets there also, have served to attach a certain notoriety to the sign of the "Brown Bear," which proves not a little profitable to the landlord. It stands at the top of Drury Lane, and is henceforth destined to be "a noted" house for something more than the sale of beer and spirits. Here, week after week, the delegates assembled; but no notice appears to have been taken, by either their employers or the press, of their proceedings, until matters had

ALMOST REACHED THE CRISIS.

A Chairman was appointed in the person of Mr. J. Sadler, of the General Union, with a Secretary and eight Committeemen; and one of the first acts was to pass a resolution calling upon every member of the trade to renounce piece-work, and contribute a penny a week toward expenses. A sufficient fund was thus obtained to meet all pecuniary demands; and, since one aim of the Convention was to discountenance "overtime," it was subsequently arranged that any man who should be discharged by his employer or foreman for refusing to so work, should be entitled to receive fourpence an hour for a week of fifty-one hours, until he succeeded in finding a fresh shop or job. In this way, time hurried on; large accessions came in; and a great aggregate

MEETING OF THE TRADE,

held in St. James' Hall,—a handsome and fashionable West-End concert room, capable of holding, at the very least, 3,000 persons,—indorsed the general programme of the Delegation. The period for taking action had, therefore, arrived, and the delegates unanimously came to the following resolution, viz:

> That this meeting, representing the workmen in all the principal building firms in London, do hereby instruct the Committee to present to the employers of labor in the building trade of London a memorial asking them to concede to us a shortening of the hours of labor to 51 hours per week, with an advance of one penny per hour on our wages, thus making the sum £1 18s 3d for 51 hours' work; and that the employers be respectfully requested to meet an equal number of men to draw up and arbitrate upon a code of working rules for the guidance and better regulation of the trade. That six weeks' notice be given, dating from the 1st day of March, 1872; and that the above conditions come into operation on and after the 1st day of July, 1872.

In due course this resolution was forwarded to every employer, accompanied by

A CIRCULAR,

setting forth that, in the opinion of the Committee, it could not be denied that "The introduction and development of machinery, as applied to the production of wealth, tends largely to swell the surplus labor market, thereby reducing to want large numbers of honest, sober, and skilful workmen, and which also affects and injures the various trading interests of the country to a very serious extent. But, although machinery has produced such results, yet we believe it is still destined to redeem man from physical slavery, and not until then will those blessings resulting from the inventive genius of man be fairly diffused among society. Having also a profound conviction that man was destined for something higher and nobler than to wear out his time for nought but a mere existence, we most respectfully ask you to concede the following requests, viz.: that work shall commence at 6:30 a. m., and terminate at 5 p. m.,—allowing, within the above-named hours, half-an-hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, thus leaving nine working hours, except on Saturdays, when, by having half-an-hour for breakfast, and to cease work at 1 p. m., six hours will have been worked, making a total of 51 hours per week, the same to apply all the year round."

No result appears to have followed this declaration, until the close of the last week in May, when deputations appointed respectively by the masters, the operatives, and delegates met at the Free Mason's Tavern,—an aristocratic establishment within five minutes' walk of the Brown Bear,—in the hope of coming to a friendly understanding upon the points above referred to. The masters, it is said, took high ground; and the interview, or conference, terminated without realizing the expectations of the workingmen. Accordingly, at the next meeting, held the following day (the 30th of May), of the Nine Hours' Delegation, the resolution was taken to

"CALL OUT"

the carpenters and joiners in the employ of Mr. Brass and Messrs. Jackson & Shaw,—two considerable firms, holding extensive Government contracts,—the former having undertaken the erection of the Post Office Savings Bank, in the city, and the latter the new Colonial Office, in Downing street, the seat of the Administration, and close to the Houses of Parliament. The next, and last, day of the month, 107 men struck work at Brass' and 189 at Jackson & Shaw's, and the Committee of the Master-Builders' Association, which sprang into existence during the eventful six months' struggle of 1859, were not slow in accepting the challenge thus given. They forthwith resolved to convene a meeting of the whole trade, and to recommend that, unless the men on strike at once returned to work,

A GENERAL LOCK-OUT

should take place. This meeting, held with closed doors, on the 6th of June, at the Free-Masons' Tavern, was attended by close upon 250 master-builders. No small divergence of opinion, it is reported, prevailed, and only by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Plunkett, of the firm of W. Cubitt & Co., who may be said to have built the half, if not the entire, of Belgravia, was the lock-out resolution carried. The conclusion came to, after much deliberation, was embodied in these two resolutions, viz.:

> 1. That this meeting is of opinion that it is advisable for the employers to do all they reasonably can to obviate the necessity of a lock-out; and expresses its willingness to submit the decision as to hours of labor and rate of wages to the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Derby, whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but this resolution is upon the express condition that the workmen now on strike at Mr. Brass' and Messrs. Jackson & Shaw's works shall, until the arbitrators make their award, return to their employment at the present rate of wages not later than Wednesday next the 12th of June.
>
> 2. That the builders now assembled agree to give notice to the men in their employ that, unless the proposition contained in the first resolution be accepted, the works and shops belonging to those builders in the Metropolitan District will be closed on the 17th of June.

A VERY EXCITED MEETING

of the delegations, held the succeeding evening, accepted the principle of arbitration; but repudiated the notion of permitting one side to nominate—as the referees "men born with silver spoons in their mouths," ignorant alike of the use of plane, saw, or chisel, and the feelings of workingmen, and refusing *in toto* the conditions upon which arbitration was offered. On receipt of this determination, the Committee of the Masters invited the Delegates to select four of their members to meet four of the Masters' Committee, to settle the terms of reference, and name the arbitrators. Again another excited Delegation meeting was held, at which it was agreed to comply with their request; but the deputation was instructed "to adhere to the terms of the memorial already presented to the Master-Builders, viz.:

NINE HOURS AT NINE PENCE THE HOUR,

but with full power to arbitrate in the code of working rules, and the men on strike to remain out until the question is settled." The deputation, however, at the interview, were induced to stretch their powers for the sake of getting a postponement of the lock-out, and undertook "to recommend" the following propositions for the adoption of the delegates, provided the lock-out was postponed from the 17th to the 19th of June:

> The carpenters and joiners of the principal building firms of London having requested of their employers that, on and after the 1st of July next, their working hours shall be 51 per week, and that their wages shall be raised to 9d per hour, the master-builders of London are willing to refer the question as to whether such request should be granted to any, and, if any, to what extent, to the arbitration of any one or more persons whose high position, character, and assured partiality shall command the confidence, not only of the master-builders and workmen, but, as the question is one which interests the public at large, also of all classes of community, each side to be equally represented in the arbitration.
>
> The master builders are further willing to appoint a deputation from their body to confer with an equal number of workingmen, properly elected, as to whether any code of working rules can be adopted for the better regulation of the trade. The master builders are also willing to cancel the resolutions passed on the 7th of June last for a lock-out on Monday next on the withdrawal of the strike at Mr. Brass' and Messrs. Jackson & Shaw's.

The delegates declined the responsibility of giving an answer themselves, and referred the proposal to the direct vote of their constituents, who, upon being polled, rejected the first and third by overwhelming majorities, but unanimously assented to the second. Thereupon the Master's Committee issued a notice dated on the 18th of June, directing the lock-out resolution

TO BE PUT IN FORCE,

and most of the large firms immediately complied, including Myers & Sons, W. Cubitt & Co., G. Trollope & Sons, Davis & Brandist, Freaks & Co., Lucas Brothers, G. Smith & Co., Holland & Hannen, Smith & Taylor, and such like colossal builders and contractors. Marvin's estimates are formed of the probable number of artisans likely to be thrown out of work should a fair proportion of the 250 or so of great houses close their workshops, or suspend their jobs within the Metropolitan District. It is put down at 25,000; but it should be understood there is some dissension in the trade, and this circumstance may possibly lead to the advent of an early compromise in the form of a direct offer from the masters.

Just what the carpenters and joiners have been doing through the medium of that delegation, the

OPERATIVE STONE MASONS

who are a more exclusive body, have been trying to accomplish by the agency of their London guild. They gave notice of their intention to strike on the 1st of July next, unless, on and after that date, the nine hours' system was adopted all the year round, with wages at ninepence the hour, making the average as near as possible as that hitherto received for ten hours." The same offer to arbitrate was made to them on the 1st of June, and refused both by their deputation to the masters and an aggregate meeting of the society, held within a few hours afterward. The men are earnestly appealing for money support to the numerous trade societies of the country, and will no doubt succeed in obtaining much help in that direction.

The Post on the Scandinavians.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was not a little amused, last evening, by reading an article in the *Post* purporting to be a birdseye view of the history of the Scandinavian countries, and some information concerning those Scandinavians who have settled in this city. As long as the learned writer in the *Post* sticks to his encyclopædia, he does passing well, only getting in a wrong date and name occasionally. But when he leaves this reliable companion, and starts out on his own hook, to tell what he knows about the Scandinavians of Chicago, his statements become as wide of the truth as some of his comments are laughable.

To correct the multitude of errors in this article would be a job indeed, and I don't purpose to undertake it; but I think it my duty to point out a few of them as specimens of the trustworthiness of the self-lauding and all-sufficient *Post*.

After dealing in historic platitudes for nearly a column, it tells us all about the differences between the Scandinavian languages, though I am certain that the writer does not know a syllable of either; and then about the politics, the religion, the literature, and the societies of the Chicago Scandinavians; and finally gives a list of their most notable men.

What reliance can be placed on the article may be inferred from the following errors, picked at random: It says that *Svenska Amerikanaren* is a daily newspaper, whereas it is a semi-weekly; that *Scandinaven* is a weekly and tri-weekly, whereas it is a weekly and a daily; that the *Fremad* was a weekly, whereas it was a daily. After stating that there were many other publications of lesser note, it winds up the paragraph on literature by saying: "Only a few of the foregoing are now published:" though the truth is, they are nearly all published, and the places of the defunct ones supplied by new publications.

Det Gamla och Nya Hemlandet, Scandinaven, Nya Verlden came out almost simultaneously, four days after the fire, and have been published regularly ever since.

The list of societies is one string of errors. It gives the name of some that are dead long ago, but leaves out such as Dana, Nora, Freja, a Turner Association, and a Dramatic Society, and, to cap the climax, includes in the list a Slavonian (Polish) Society.

From the list of notable men one can plainly see that the writer has drawn this part of his information from ward-bummers or caucus-managers.

Taking the article as a whole, it is a bungling piece of work, and shows the writer's profound ignorance of the subject which he undertook to treat; and it is not probable that the statements of the *Post* will hereafter be accepted by Scandinavians as if they were Gospel truths. P. B.

CHICAGO, July 9.

"How Emigrants Are Treated."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Under this title appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of yesterday an article containing details of a letter received by Mr. P. Swanoe from H. Sahlgaard, of St. Paul, wherein the undersigned was accused of illegally and fraudulently taking money from persons named therein.

To make the story short, I positively deny the accusation, and further say that it is a deliberate falsehood. The parties concerned have not been swindled, but been charged at the rate of $1.50 per day; which fact can be substantiated by witnesses, and also by the books kept at my house. In regard to the $925 exchange, I will only say that I had nothing to do with it, and know nothing about it. I did not change a dollar for said party, nor conduct them to any bank or place where the money may have been changed. This case, in particular, more than anything else, I presume, is the reason why Mr. Sahlgaard, the partner of Colonel H. Mattson & Co., Emigrant Agents at St. Paul Minn., have taken so much interest in manufacturing the pitiful letter, in which, if sifted through thoroughly, can be found hardly one word agreeing with the truth. It is too bad that Mr. Sahlgaard could not have had the opportunity, as usual, to serve his countrymen by taking their gold for currency.

The other man, who deposited the silver belt, was not, as stated, forced to do so, but did so voluntarily. The belt is with me, which he can obtain upon paying $10 (not $5 as stated),—$5 cash loaned, $1.50 for board, and $3.50 for expenses and drinks.

The above are the facts. Mr. Sahlgaard had better get more reliable information, and perhaps sweep clean his own threshold, before he attempts to officiate for others.

C. J. JANSON.

CHICAGO, July 10.

Drinking Fountains—A Temperance Man on Good Templarism.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was pleased with the recommendation in your paper, in behalf of Temperance, that drinking fountains for man and beast be multiplied. It is strange that Temperance organizations in America either do not, or will not, see the beneficial effects to the cause of introducing drinking fountains into every city and town. But there is not enough poetry in the ... directed, practical work, to please the Good Templars, who prefer to meet together for ... not to say courting,—and to go ... time,—lengthy and tiresome ritual. Once a Templar myself, I say what I do know, that ritualism and courtship take precedence in the lodges over all practical efforts in behalf of Temperance. I ascertained the truth of my statement in another way, when, about five years ago, I addressed letters to the leading Temperance men and officers, East and West, urging them to recommend to all the Temperance Societies in their jurisdiction, the introduction of drinking fountains in every city and town where water-works were practicable, and, where not, that good, pure water be provided in every public place, so that no man might say that he became intoxicated because water was not at hand with which to slake his thirst. I set forth the artistic value of a place of beautiful fountains, which would become monuments to societies and individuals constructing them; and, above all, the sanitary and preventive value of the pure and sparkling water as an agent of reform. To all of which, these Temperance magnates only replied that, while they indorsed my views as sound and practical, they were too busy (with ritualism and forms) to take heed of it. And thus Temperance Societies waste their time. The Chicago Water-Works do in one day more for the cause of Temperance than all the Good Templars of the land in a year. S.

CHICAGO, July 9.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Troubles—Soda Lake—The Paint Mine—The Seminole Mines—The Fourth of July—Cold Weather.

RAWLINS SPRINGS, Wyoming Ter., July 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Indians are now upon the rampage. A party of ladies and gentlemen got up a picnic a day or two ago, and one of the young ladies, while roaming over the bluffs, discovered the head of an Indian popping over the bluff. She was not at all alarmed on seeing one Indian; but, upon reaching the top of the bluff, she saw, to her surprise, from 50 to 60 red-skins. As soon as they saw her, they made chase for her; but she succeeded in rejoining her party, and they all retreated for the nearest place of refuge. Colonel Seley's son, Charles A. Seley, as the Indians came upon them, requested the party to stop, as the red-skins would fire among them if they did not, and there was not a soul armed with anything more than a pocket-knife. Seley then went up to one of the Chiefs, and asked him what his Indians wanted; and he said *whiskey*. Of course they had none. Then, when they could not get that, they said they must have stock; and, when Seley told the Chief he could not accommodate him with either, one of the tribe fired among the party,—not striking any one, however. He had no sooner fired than the Chief ordered him to be shot on the spot. It began to get rather lively; but the picnic folks finally got away uninjured.

The same tribe drove off live stock that day at Fort Fred Steele.

Last week a party of Piute Indians drove off a great deal of sheep from Doty's Ranch. They set fire to the ranch, but did not do any great damage.

They next made their appearance at the Seminole Mine, but that was too strongly fortified for them.

It is something unusual that not an Indian has shown himself at the Springs this season; and it looks as if they meant something by it, as they come, as a general thing, at this season of the year.

Messrs. Mills & Co. are busy at work at the Soda Lake, and no doubt will commence to ship soda in a little while.

The Paint Mine is doing an extensive business this season. The Company is daily shipping ore to Omaha *via* the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Ogshaw, the New York agent, has erected a large iron residence in the mining district, where he and his family reside. Some sort of protection is really required out there against the Indians; yet, so far, they have kept clear of the mines.

The Seminole Mines (gold and silver) will soon be in operation, as the Company is going to put up works at once. It will also commence working in the Tenis gold district very soon.

A number of fine buildings will go up here this season. A Masonic Hall is to be erected here, which will be an ornament to the Territory.

Division Superintendent Sharkland and Colonel O. H. Selly have returned from the west end of the Union Pacific Railroad, having been examining the road. The Colonel reports the road to be in fine condition.

A special passenger train left here yesterday afternoon, with 200 Mormons, for Salt Lake. They were nearly all females.

The regular passenger train East was lated here yesterday, and did not reach until morning. The Union Pacific Director car was attached to the train, containing General Sickels, of the Union Pacific road; Colonel Seley, Grace Greenwood, and the Oregon poet, Joaquin Miller.

The Fourth passed off here without accident or accident worthy of note. A fine display of fireworks was sent of Colonel Seley's residence.

We had begun to think that we were not going to have any warm weather for the Fourth, as it snowed a few miles west of here on the 2d and 3d; but it did not remain on the ground very long. We feared there would be a blockade about the Fourth, as the thermometer stood at 30 degrees for two days, and I can assure you that fires were not at all out of place. MEDICUS.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Judge Yates, of Peoria, has appointed Chauncey Nye County Attorney.

—The Rock Island Artillery, having counted up their dead and wounded in the gallant action of Fourth of July, have—

Resolved, That we shall ever hold the citizens of Galva and Davenport in grateful remembrance for the hearty sympathy and relief extended by them to our unfortunate comrades, Walter Wright, John H. Anderson, and Wm. Gahagan, who were severely wounded while in the discharge of their duty, in firing a national salute.

—W. J. Estill, of Menard County, who was nominated by the Democracy of the Thirty-sixth District as one of the two candidates for Representatives, declines the nomination, as it is thought the candidate should come from Cass County.

WISCONSIN.

On Saturday last, Mayor Lyndes, General Van Steenwyk, Alderman Michel, and Lester went to Sparta to confer with General J. H. Howe, Manager of the Northwestern Railway and others connected with that road, in reference to having their track built into this city. They were assured that the company would build its road to LaCrosse, and would put on a corps of engineers this week to survey and locate the same. If the ground proves feasible, the line will be run straight from the "cut-off" junction to near the foot of State street, which is the point where we desire the depot to be located.—*LaCrosse Republican.*

IOWA.

The Methodists of the newly-organized Northwestern Conference are talking of a new college.

—William McGregor, of Cedar Rapids, took bed bug poison in mistake for bitters, last Friday morning, and died Monday night, leaving five children orphans.

—At Correctionville, Woodbury County, on the 4th, W. H. Rose and Alexander Thompson got into a political discussion ending in a fight. Thompson was the attacking party. After a tussle Rose hit Thompson in the face with his left hand, killing him instantly.

—Total depravity was illustrated in the person of a boy, at Burlington, who asked the little son of William Bell for some fire crackers, and upon being refused, put a lighted cracker in his pocket, which happened to be full of them. The little fellow was seriously burned.

INDIANA.

The Terre Haute library fund is steadily rising to $10,000, when something will be done with it.

—The lawyers of the supposed Secor murderers were in the city yesterday, hunting up evidence in the case. By the time they got home they found their clients beyond the reach of human justice.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

MICHIGAN.

Mr. La Mountain made a balloon ascension of two miles, at Kalamazoo, on Monday.

—The capital stock of the First National Bank at Grand Haven has been increased from $100,000 to $200,000. Western Michigan is prospering in all parts.

—About 1,000 men and sufficient teams to keep that number busy, are pushing the construction of the eastern end of the Michigan Midland Railroad, especially of the short line from St. Clair to Ridgeway, which is to be completed in the next sixty days.

MINNESOTA.

Captain Charles G. Pettys, formerly of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's service, died in the police station at St. Paul, Sunday morning, a victim of intemperance.

—The Postmaster at Forest Lake, Washington County, a widower with five children, was disinclined that one of his twenty-five boarders should marry the eldest daughter, and would have killed her but for forcible restraint. The girl has now gone away and married.

MISSOURI.

Horace Wilcox, late public printer and proprietor of the *State Times*, at Jefferson City, has been declared a bankrupt on his own petition. The Trustee's sale of the *Times* office, advertised for Monday, was restrained by order of the Bankrupt Court.

—The crop of apples in this State will be the largest for many years. The peaches are unusually abundant; the trees are literally breaking down with them. The pear blight will cut short the yield of that fruit.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The Directors of the Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, are unanimously agreed in recommending a subscription of $50,000 to the capital stock of the new Merchants' Exchange building.

—In the Saline Circuit Court, last week, G. W. Masters was salted with a verdict against him of $2,500, for the seduction of Mary E. White.

Hunting Sea-Lions—How the Business is Carried on—The Loss and Chance form.

There is an old salt hereabouts, known as Captain Eastman, who makes a regular business of catching sea-lions alive. There is a large and constantly increasing demand for these pets from Eastern showmen, and Captain Eastman now has a schooner out on a hunt for a whopper for a man named ..., who runs a small side-show in ... The animals are usually ... great ... sometimes chloroform is used ... they ... being killed after lassoed ... ing their ... water—the lassoes ... The Captain has ... and drowning ... weighs nearly 2,500 ... now caged ... of catching them is by the ... which renders them powerless ... quire an immense amount of ... drug. The Captain is now making ... moth net, with which he believes ... capture them cheaper and better than any other method.—*San Francisco* ...

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tes, of Peoria, has appointed ye County Attorney. k Island Artillery, having count- dead and wounded in the gallant ourth of July, have— That we shall ever hold the citizens Davenport in grateful remembrance y sympathy and relief extended by ir unfortunate comrades, Walter H Anderson, and Wm. Gahagan, severely wounded while in the dis- eir duty, in firing a national salute. stil, of Menard County, who was by the Democracy of the Thirty- as one of the two candidates entatives, declines the nomination, ight the candidate should come County.

WISCONSIN.

day last, Mayor Lyndes, General wk, Aldermen Michel, and Lester arts to confer with General J. H. ager of the Northwestern Rail- hers connected with that road, in having their track built into They were assured that the com- d build its road to LaCrosse, and n a corps of engineers this week and locate the same. If the ground sible, the line will be run straight cut-off" junction to near the foot reet, which is the point where we depot to be located.—*LaCrosse Re-*

IOWA.

thodists of the newly-organized tern Conference are talking of a m McGregor, of Cedar Rapids, took poison in mistake for bitters, last orning, and died Monday night, ve children orphans. rrectionville, Woodbury County, h, W. H. Rose and Alexander t got into a political discussion end- ght. Thompson was the attacking ter a tussle Rose hit Thompson in with his left hand, killing him in- depravity was illustrated in the a boy, at Burlington, who asked son of William Bell for some fire- and upon being refused, put a racker in his pocket, which hap- be full of them. The little fellow usly burned.

INDIANA.

rre Haute library fund is steadily $10,000, when something will be it. wyers of the supposed Secor mur- re in the city yesterday, hunting ce in the case. By the time they they found their clients beyond of human justice.—*Fort Wayne Sen-*

MICHIGAN.

Mountain made a balloon ascension e, at Kalamazoo, on Monday. pital stock of the First National Grand Haven has been increased 000 to $200,000. Western Michigan in all parts. 1,000 men and sufficient teams to number busy, are pushing the on of the eastern end of the Michi- and Railroad, especially of the from St. Clair to Ridgeway, which mpleted in the next sixty days.

MINNESOTA.

Charles G. Pettys, formerly of the and Oriental Company's service, police station at St. Paul, Sunday victim of intemperance. stmaster at Forest Lake, Wash- unty, a widower with five children, lined that one of his twenty-five hould marry the eldest daughter, have killed her but for forcible The girl has now gone away and

MISSOURI.

Wilcox, late public printer and of the *State Times*, at Jefferson been declared a bankrupt on his ion. The Trustee's sale of the s, advertised for Monday, was re- order of the Bankrupt Court. op of apples in this State will be for many years. The peaches are abundant; the trees are literally own with them. The pear blight ort the yield of that fruit.—*St.* ectors of the Union Merchants St. Louis, are unanimously recommending a subscription of the capital stock of the new Mer- change building. Saline Circuit Court, last week, ers was salted with a verdict of $2,500, for the seduction of hite.

ea-Lions—How the Business d on—The Lasso and Chloro-

n old salt hereabouts, known tman, who makes a regular busi- hing sea-lions alive. There is onstantly increasing demand for om Eastern showmen, and Cap- n now has a schooner out on a hopper for a man named Bar- uns a small side-show in New e animals are usually lassoed etimes chloroform is used. e being killed after lassoed— be water—the lasso h and drowning them. arly 3,500 now caged, which them is by the The best plan ders them powerless, chloroform immense amount of they Captain is now making with which he believes cheaper and better than method.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ay of the Trial of the Blake Di- Case in the Superior Court—The ouns for the Prosecution on Hear- Witnesses Narrate How They were oyed to Watch Mrs. Blake and Mr. pson, and What They Saw Them —Proceedings in the Various Other

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE BLAKE CASE.

ing argument in the cases of Barnum inst Christine Blake and *vice versa*, for before Judge Gary and a jury in the Court, having been concluded, and the read, yesterday evidence was com- to be produced. The case, as has tated, is briefly thus: Barnum on the 7th of June, 1870, that his wife was an adulteress. stine Blake said, in substance, in her that Barnum told great untruths, that was an adulterer, a procurer of abor- divorce, in effect a suborner of witnesses, of religion, a man given to profanity, a t, etc. Mr. Blake replied, charging teen or nineteen acts of adultery on of his wife, some seventy-two false s made by her under oath, that she was tionist, a drunkard, a thief, etc. Upon the case has now fairly gone to trial, to whether these people are so bad as each other is.

WILLIAM HENRY GLEASON,

parties employed to watch Mrs. Blake, called to the stand. He said he resided at West Adams, was travelling in the on business during the past three had for some time previously been em- Deputy Sheriff Galpin as his clerk and Some time in October, 1869, he was d by J. E. Barker, one of Blake's counsel, ok witness to Barker's office, and there anted to watch Mrs. Blake and Thomp- their conduct in town. Witness under- employment. Being notified when they me into town, he went to the depot, and cription of the parties given he singled , supposing them to be the parties. This e 30th of October, 1869. He recognized dant and Mr. Thompson as the parties d out. They came on to Wells street to with them left a bundle at Wheeler & Thompson left her on Lake She took the children to a at No. 118 South Clark street. e left the boy and girl and went to the Osgood & Thompson, at 126½ Dearborn there she stayed one hour and ten min- e went in and sat by a desk, which was the glazed door, part of the time. n's arm rested in her lap as they were When she came out she went shopping street alone; then she came back, got ren, and proceeded to Wright's restau- he stayed about an hour; then she children to Harvey's clothing store on et, where the children were again left. rned to Thompson's office on Dearborn nd remained there about an hour, she ompson being alone in the room; he he door about once each five minutes' them sitting by the window. They then t and went toward the depot, calling for dren as they went along, witness follow- to the corner of Lake and Wells streets. I saw them on the 19th of November. on, Mrs. Blake, and a little girl came in rain; came down Wells to Lake, and to South Clark street, where Thompson left When she came from there she went to n's office. There was then a gentleman room. He remained there ten or minutes, and, shortly after, man went into the office and stayed five minutes. After that man came out, wit- ard a key or a bolt turned. As witness ack by the door, the defendant and on were out of sight. The office had a office partitioned off. Witness had looked t private office, and then there was in it an ge and two or three chairs for furniture. tried the door and found it fas- several times during half or three- of an hour; he also saw two try the door, with like result. minutes past 11, both parties came out, went shopping. Having, about noon, little girl at the dentist's, went up to under the Opera House. At 3 o'clock he Mrs. Blake at Thompson's office; there another person in the room. Next saw January 18, 1870, meeting them at the the parties being accompanied by two rls. They all went to No. 124 Lake street, to No. 118 South Clark, where the little left. She went to Ross & Gossage's eld, Leiter & Co.'s, and, at 11:10, she went pson's office, where she remained about utes, at the expiration of which time on and Mrs Blake came out together. walked together to Monroe street, to and then to Clark street, they separated, Mrs. Blake going to fetch e girls, with whom she went to dinner right's, the girls being then left at the House, and Mrs. Blake returning to son's office. There were parties there on at that time. She waited there two hours, the other parties having left after she went in. At 2:30 the door was and a curtain at one of the front win- was dropped. The letter carrier also tried r. After 3 o'clock the door was opened, everal parties went in and out. At 4 o'clock son and defendant came out, and went Dearborn street. Saw them next on the January. They came in on the morning ; going along Kinzie to State, and sepa- at Ross & Gossage's. At half past 10 Mrs. left the store, and met Thompson at Wash- and Dearborn. They went to Indiana Cass street, and Chicago avenue, to the Works, thence west to Schiller street, to le, Chicago avenue, then to State, and d to the restaurant under the Opera , where they separated. They walked y, and were engaged in close con- After 1 o'clock she went on to on street, where she met Thompson. went to Wabash avenue, and, upon arriv- at church on the corner of Madison street, separated, she going into the church. Wit- saw them again on the 1st of February, they came in town together, again walked r and went on the streets, where they sep- Twice during that forenoon she went to pson's office. On the second occasion she ed an hour and a quarter, talking with pson, when, it being half-past 12, they both out and went together to dinner. While were thus in the office parties went in and during business. After dinner the returned to Thompson's office, seeing them up to 3 o'clock, they disappeared from the scope of his ; witness remained round there about half r, but did not see them again. On the 5th bruary Mrs. Blake, Thompson, and Mrs. pson, and two boys of Thompson's came in ther. They all went to Harvey's clothing on Lake, where the party dispersed, on and wife leaving. After visiting some she met Thompson at the entrance to his They walked together for some time, sep- in about an hour and a half on Washing- going to the Opera House. They walk- urely. Ten days after, witness again saw parties. On that day Mrs. Blake came in n. After going to some shops she went to mpson's office, where she stayed about five minutes. She visited several shops. On that day witness did not see pson. On the 19th of February Mrs. Blake in alone on the train; she went to a drug , then to several shops, again to Dr. James', corner of Randolph and Dearborn, where remained one hour and ten minutes. After to Wright's restaurant, she went out on the train. On the 24th of February Mrs. Blake Thompson came in together; they walked to street and separated. In ten minutes she to Thompson's office, meeting him at the of the office; they came immediately down, walking awhile, they separated on Dear- and Monroe; she went to the entrance of office, waited five minutes, when he along. They went into the office, teen minutes, and then she went to Dr. ' office, where she remained fifteen tes. They met afterwards at the Opera , and walked some distance until they took and went to Lincoln Park. There witness sight of them. At five minutes to 3, witness them sitting together in Thompson's office. had been watching the door since 2 o'clock, from that time to about 3 they were not They remained in the office until about ock, when Mrs. Blake came out alone; she another visit to Dr. James' office, where remained about forty minutes. On the day, the 25th of February, witness Mrs. Blake. She went di- from the cars to Dr. James' , where she remained forty-five minutes. then did some shopping until about 1 o'clock, witness and she parted company. On the of April Thompson and Blake came in on morning train, walked to Harvey's clothing and parted. Thompson went to his office. an hour later witness saw Thompson in vicinity of Washington street, watching for one; Mrs. Blake came along the street; met, Mrs. Blake going into a boot and store. When she came out they took a car twenty-fifth street and went to Douglas , into the enclosure of the monument, where stated they went, "laying around:" What do you? A. Sitting on the grass for two . They came out of the grove at 2 o'clock, went to Thompson's office. When they went the office there were two men inside, who went out ten minutes. Then Thompson and defendant were alone, but witness did not see one in the office. He tried the door, and found it unlocked; went into the main office, and nobody. He did not, however, notice whether the door to the private office was opened closed. He carefully went out, and then Mrs. Blake passed him, her face being colored, and seeming (to him) to be quite excited. followed Mrs. Blake to several es, and, at about half past 4, gave the chase. On the 30th of April, he saw Barnum Blake, wife, and two children come the cars. They passed to Harvey's clothing and separated. Some time afterward they and took dinner at Wright's restaurant. Shortly after 1, Mrs. Blake came out alone and proceeded toward Dearborn street. Shortly witness saw Thompson on Dearborn street, going toward the Opera House. Thompson and Blake went home by the cars together, but could not say if Barnum Blake and the were home with them. On the 8th of he again saw Thompson and Mrs. Blake, after walking some time, took a car to Lin- Park. When they descended, they went to the shore drive, and came up to about the of the grove, where, for some time (two), they sat down under the trees, the most secluded part of the park, through swamp, selecting a place behind a knoll. left the park at about half-past 11, on the and then witness lost sight of them. about 2 o'clock on that day witness saw pson go into his office; five minutes after- he came out, went into fruit store and met Blake, with whom he got on the train. On th of May witness got upon the train with Felton, and found Mrs. Blake and Thomp- in the car. She did some shopping, and went to Thompson's office. They did a short and parted. On the 31st day of May he got upon the cars at the West Side depot. Thompson got off alone and went to his The next train brought Mrs. Blake, who off on the West Side. She proceeded along son street, and at the corner of Randolph Thompson. Thompson walked west, and Blake took a car west. After the car had about half a block, he hailed the car, got in, rode to Sangamon street, and by a circuitous reached Eighteenth street, where they on Indiana avenue car for some blocks. then walked for the balance of three hours a half, and separated. Some of the streets walked upon were not very nice streets at least not very Mrs. Blake again went , including dinner at the , where she waited an hour, after which she went to a hair-dressing establishment to McNally's bookstore. She went shopping , at about a quarter to 4, Thompson along Lake street and looked particularly into the stores on the opposite side of the street, and at about 4 o'clock he met Mrs. Blake, and they proceeded to the station in company. The witness had written accounts of his interviews, from which he read; he now stated that he made notes upon legal cap of what he said, and next day wrote them out, delivering them to Joseph E. Barker, sealed up, so that they might be placed in his safe. Witness cannot say that when he received the packages back, which was on the 28th of April, they were in the same condition as when he deposited them, but since that date witness had held possession of his papers. Witness was notified when the parties would come into town, but did not always go to the train when he was notified.

Cross Examination: Witness has resided in Chicago three years last April, six months before he undertook to be a detective. He is not and never has been an officer in the Sheriff's office; his only business was as a clerk for a Bailiff and Deputy Sheriff. He received no stated pay, but sometimes received full custodian's fees, and sometimes divided the fees; Galpin paid him what he pleased, never less than $2 a day when he was engaged. Galpin sometimes collected $5 per day as custodian's fees. Witness himself, as custodian, had drawn over $250 per day. Galpin used to serve all of Barker's law papers, and witness frequently visited Barker's office. The reports he had read as evidence were the reports furnished to Mr Barker. The original notes of all these interviews narrated were written in pencil, and were destroyed; the notes read were subsequently written, but these witness calls originals. Mr. Barker and Mr. Galpin informed witness when Mrs. Blake was coming into town and he supposes Galpin got word from Barker After the 28th of April, however, Barnum Blake met him at the Sherman House and gave him the necessary information. He first met Blake in October, 1869, when he was employed to watch his wife. When reports were made to Mr. Barker they were sealed up; they were addressed to him, and, of course, he had the privilege of opening them. Witness always told Barker what was contained in the report. Blake used to telegraph to Barker that his wife was coming into town, but sometimes Blake would come in on the preceding train and notify.

On a question as to whether the witness was "hired in this business," it was held that the witness was not compelled to answer that question in the shape in which it was propounded; that a witness has a right to avoid a question which he might deem to have within it a hidden meaning. At this stage, owing to some cross bar remarks, the Court announced that he intended to preserve order about this case, and not let it run riot.

It was understood that witness should have a reasonable compensation for watching the parties; Mr. Barker would see him satisfied, but this witness did not consider this as a living or an employment. He received once from Mr. Barker $50 and don't know whether he has settled up in full. He has in all given three or four receipts. Witness had paid Mr. Felton money, about this business, having engaged him to help him. He also paid Mr. Longley's bills at the St James Hotel, where he stayed for about a week, to see if he recognized Mrs. Blake. Witness had not presented any bill, but intended to wait until the suit was settled. He had received $350 in all, in part pay, but never calculated how many days he served. Paid Felton $15 to help him.

The door of Thompson's office was half of glass, and anybody could see half into the office as he passed along the hall. Sometimes witness watched the office from a building on the other side of Dearborn street.

On re-examination, a photograph of Thompson being presented to witness, he states that it is a correct likeness of him when witness was employed to watch him and Mrs. Blake, but since that time Thompson had changed the fashion of his whiskers.

To a juror. Witness is not a married man; he has been promised no money contingent upon the result of the suit. There was room in the office of Thompson to sit upon chairs where they could not be seen by a person passing or looking in the glass part of the door.

FREDERICK B. FELTON,

of No. 104 West Adams street, the same residence as the past witness occupies, testified that, having met Gleason at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, he went with him to the Wells street depot. This was upon the 11th day of May, 1870, and then he saw Thompson and Mrs. Blake together walking the depot. They went over to Lake street and there separated. Shortly afterward he saw the two parties together in the vicinity of Thompson's office, they going for a walk. Witness lost sight of them on Monroe and State streets, because of the number of cars that came together.

Cross-examination: Witness is engaged in no business. At the time he was engaged to watch Mrs. Blake he was in railroad employment. In going from the depot to the cars Mrs. Blake may have occupied two or three hours. Witness received $15 for his services.

The Court then adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT.

REMANDED.

Joseph Guerdion pleaded guilty of larceny, and took a remand.

John McCantry stole a $10 suit of clothes, as the jury found. He was remanded.

Charles Lotz again pleaded guilty of forgery; this time the use of the name of M. B. Bryan. He was remanded. Probably his former convictions will prevent his now being relieved from penalty.

CONVICTED.

Michael Casey and Frank Comers were convicted of larceny and ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

This Court is engaged in the trial of a cause by Adolph H. Uphof, against The Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford. The plaintiff claims an insurance of $4,000 upon premises No. 150 State street, which premises were destroyed by fire. The company pleads payment under compromise by the delivery and receipt of a draft for $1,600. Plaintiff rejoins that he received the draft under a misapprehension, and that he has never sought to collect it, but is willing, and always has been, to return it.

CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgments were rendered in favor of Francis F. Eggleston against Thomas H. Rebanks for $2 649.18; also in favor of Henry Habsch against Henry Kueber for $1 590 60.

A bill to foreclose a mortgage, by Ellen Sullivan against Daniel Mullin and others, of Lot 17, Block 1, T. O'Neil's Addition.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—The New City and County Buildings—The Abstract Men Demand $725,000 for Their Books.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, present, Messrs. Ashton, Stearns, Skelly, Pahlman, Crawford, Wahl, Jones, Herting, Harrison, and the President.

The Committee on Public Buildings presented resolutions relative to the plans for the new Court House, agreed upon by them in conjunction with the city authorities, and which were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. Wahl offered a resolution directing the Judges and heads of departments of county affairs to report before July 25 the amount of room that would be required by them.

It was adopted.

The resolutions of the Committee, which provide for advertising for plans for a new Court House on the old site, and for a new contract between the city and county, in relation to the use of the west half of the Court House Square were taken up.

Considerable discussion followed as to the wording of the first resolution, as to whether they would be apt to get a plan to suit them, etc., but it was finally concurred in.

The second resolution, as amended by adding a proviso that the west half of the square shall revert to the county when the city ceases to use it for a City Hall, was adopted.

Petitions praying for the speedy purchase of the abstract books were referred to the Committee on that subject.

Mr. Skelly offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the President to make an agreement with the city for the boarding of prisoners at the Bridewell, at not exceeding 40 cents a day.

The subject of equalization was referred to the Committee on that subject.

The County Attorney called attention to the fact that, under the new law, the Board would have to make out, before September, a list of 4,000 persons to serve as jurors.

Messrs. Metz and Baumann presented a combination plan for the new jail, and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The Board then took a recess till to-day, when the election of jurors will be the special order.

The special Committee of the County Commissioners on the restoration of the records, had a meeting yesterday afternoon, and had a conference with the representatives of the abstract men, which led to no final result. It is understood that the abstract men insist on $725,000, and say they can sell their books for that to a real estate combination. The majority of the committee want to pay no such price. It is understood that Messrs. Herting and Crawford do not want to pay over $300,000, and that Mr. Hitchcock does not see any necessity for buying the books at all. Mr. Wahl, on the other hand, is said to be willing to pay anything.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Decision in the Bronson-Holbrook Case at New Orleans—Unpleasant Predicament of the Second Wife.

From the New Orleans National Republican, July 2.

In the case of Eliza J. Poitevent (Mr. Holbrook's present wife) *vs.* Jennie Bronson, Judge Dibble yesterday gave his decision on the application for a revocation of Judge Leaumont's order, who, at the time of the granting of the order, was acting as Judge of the Eighth District Court. Judge Dibble decided that, having already revoked the order giving domicile, it would not be necessary to pass upon that portion of it, but that the order for alimony be set aside, to be determined hereafter. In fixing the domicile of Mrs. J. E. Poitevent, the Court recognized her as entitled to the property No. 208 Constance street, under the act of sale from A. M. Holbrook, and stated that the domicile of Jennie Bronson Holbrook would be hereafter fixed.

In the case of A. M. Holbrook *vs.* Jennie Bronson-Holbrook, Judge Dibble, after reciting the nature of the case, and its relations growing out of the original suit for a domicil to Jennie Bronson-Holbrook, as a divorce, filed in November, 1871, revoked the order of November, 1871, apportioning domicile, No. 208 Constance street, and granted to her an appeal from the judgment of this Court, decreeing, in December, 1871, to A. M. Holbrook a divorce from her (his wife). The Court held that the notice of judgment in that case was not sufficient according to law, inasmuch as not only did the evidence in the case disclose that she was out of the city during the trial, but that there was no attorney appointed to represent her, and that in view of such circumstances the notice of judgment could not be held valid. Referring to the notice of judgment transmitted by Mr. A. M. Holbrook to New York, the Court held that no notice is legal unless served by a properly constituted officer.

It remains now for the Supreme Court, to decide who is the legitimate Mrs. Holbrook. Judge Dibble's decision was, it is stated, subjected to severe criticism among members of the Bar yesterday.

—The Grand Jury at Atlanta, Ga., has found thirty-one indictments against ex-Governor R. B. Bullock, Foster Blodgett, H. P. Farrow, A. L. Harris, and others, for frauds under the Bullock regime. The trials are to come off in October.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Batchelor's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Dry Sillery and "Extra," Charles Heidsieck Champagne. For sale by Wm. H. Schimpferman, ... O'Neill.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS Sold everywhere.

All forms of Congestion, including Headache, Dizziness, Apoplexy, etc., are promptly relieved by Effervescent Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUTER & CO., Cincinnati, O For sale by all Druggists

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR 1, 2, OR 3 YEARS, A NEW 2-story and basement brick dwelling house, 10 rooms, handsome swelled front of pressed brick with stone trimmings; 2-story brick barn in rear, with four stalls, and large rooms for carriage, buggy, and provender. Half block south of Madison st cars and omnibus. Rent, $100 per month. Apply at house, No. 8 Honore st. JNO. G. ROGERS.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, BETWEEN Van Buren and Tyler-sts., on Winchester-av. Inquire next house, or 28 Central Block. THOS. L. PARKER.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, ON MILWAUKEE R. R., Gothic cottage, 10 rooms, 4 acres of ground, looking over the lake; rent only $35 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, HOT AND cold water, gas, etc., on Twentieth-st., near Wabash-av, by J. M. MARSHALL, 124 South Clark-st. $80 per month.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, PANTRY, 2 CLOSets, water in rooms, to a small American family, without children. 267 Henry-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE, ON MONTHLY payments—Nice house at Maywood, $30 per month; would bring $70 in town. Good chance for a home in this fine suburb; 20 minutes from Chicago. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR A SMALL American family to rent a new cottage and board the lady owner for the rent. Apply at 19 Kendall-st., between Taylor and Polk-sts.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE ON VAN BUREN-st., near Hoyne-st. EDWIN B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—COTTAGES OF 5 ROOMS FOR $20; cottages, 6 rooms, for $25; North Side. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—CHEAP to a private family, a furnished house of nine rooms, or would rent a part of house to a small family.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison st. Cottage on Coolidge-st., near Blue Island-av., $30. 2d floor on West Madison, 7 elegant rooms, all modern improvements, $75. House on South Halsted, near Adams, 7 rooms, will rent only to parties who will buy furniture, costing $400. 2 houses on West Madison-st, each containing 15 or 16 rooms; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS WITH barn; also house of 9 rooms, near Lincoln Park Rent moderate. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE, WITH OR without barn. No. 243 Ewing st, between Halsted-st and Blue Island-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT house, near Eldridge court, 14 rooms, suitable for business office or boarding house Some furniture if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of P. A. BROWN, 273 Wabash av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, WATER in kitchen, South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Apply to M. WILLIAMS, 807 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE, and Wentworth avs. and at Highwood. Will sell or exchange. S. MEARS, 309 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 643 WABASH-AV., FROM September 1, for 20 to 30 years, on fair terms, for business or residence. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, No 2 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, PARTLY furnished, or furnished to gentlemen only; also rooms for offices, at 196 West Madison-st. E. D. MALLORY.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS IN THE ONE-story cottage 352 South Desplaines-st. Apply on the premises, or at 327 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF 43 HAMilton-av., corner Adams-st., containing 4 rooms.

TO RENT—$8 AND $10, FURNISHED SMALL front room; also large unfurnished room; water and light. Lake-st., near Wood. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT WESTminster European Hotel, 571 Wabash-av., for gentlemen who wish to avoid the crowded hotels on the West Side.

TO RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR TWO GENtlemen; also single room, without board, in a private family. 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen at 349 South Clark-st., corner of Harrison.

TO RENT—SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—3 ROOMS front, $15; 3 rooms rear, $10. EDMUND G. STILES, office No. 275 East Madison st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SECond or third story of brick building, No. 105 West Randolph-st.; have gas, with water and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 3, No. 95 West Randolph-st, up stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE UNDER AVENUE House, Twenty-second-st, at moderate rent. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST DOCKS ON North Branch, 200 feet river front, well located for coal or lumber. Inquire at office east end Erie-st. bridge. GRAVES & CO.

TO RENT—THE 2D AND 3D FLOORS OF NO 53 and 55 West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEment offices, and second floors in new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 329 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—STORE NEXT TO THE CORNER of Wabash and Harrison, $1,000, a year to May 1. Capital for a gent's furnishing goods. Cigar or tobacco rooms to rent in same building, $10 per month. Houses and lots for sale or to rent. A. H. McLEAN, 389 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BASEMENT, 603 Wabash-av., adapted for small business and housekeeping. Rent $30 per month. References required.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, in a first-class retail house in this city, established nearly six years, but lost heavily by the great fire in October last; to the right man this is a chance seldom offered in a strictly legitimate business, and popular house. Address in confidence, with real name, INTEGRITY, Branch Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN A SAFE and snug manufacturing business. Nothing like it in the city. Address D 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CASH, TO take an interest in a light, respectable and profitable business. To the right sort of a man this is a good chance (there is no risk. Address P 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WHO IS THORoughly acquainted with the retail drug business. Address G 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $1,000 can secure a half interest in a first class real estate office. None but those having the money and ready to go to work need apply. Address, with full name, P 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000 TO $6,000, to take an interest in a well established and good-paying planing mill and sash, door, and blind factory. A rare opportunity for an investment, which will pay from 40 to 50 per cent. Apply M 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 OR $3,000, IN the restaurant business Location first-class; everything in running order. If you mean business, address, for an interview, A 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSIness man would like a partnership in some good commission house; would invest, with his time, several thousand dollars. Address COMMISSION, 41 Fourteenth-st, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, ORgans, and melodeons constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS, cheap for cash, at J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO IN good condition for $150, at the warerooms of J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND ORgans warranted perfect, at J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR ROUND CORnered Rosewood Piano, nearly new, in perfect condition, cheap for cash. Would take a fine buggy horse in part payment For particulars call at J. BAUER & CO.'S 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—$8 PER MONTH. A good second hand piano, nearly new, over strung and in good order. Apply to W. DOWNIE, 19 Board Trade Building.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. SECOND hand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av and Thirteenth-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc. W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth st.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—THE HEAD PROFESSOR OF A prominent city college will open immediately a class for 3 hours daily during the vacation. Subjects: Latin, Greek, French, the Mathematics, and all branches of English. Terms, for the session of six weeks, $8 in advance. Address E F, 472 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO TAKE lessons in Spanish of a person competent to teach. Address, stating terms, W 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A FOREIGNER WHO WISHES to perfect himself in the English language, two hours' information and exercise every night, after business hours, by a well educated native of this country. Address, with terms and references, L 33, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 24 South Desplaines-st., and 197 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES The new improved, sold or rented, on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents. Main office, 338 West Madison-st; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE, 117 SOUTH HALsted st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO OWNERS—IMMEDIATELY for customers, residence and wide lot, $6,000: 8 cottages and lots, monthly or easy payments. For sale cheap, lots on Twenty-second, Oakley and Rice-sts; choice 11 room house and lot, $4,500; 11-room house and lease, $2,400, worth $3,150; tip-top boarding house, best location and full, exchange for lot and some cash. DAVISSON & HEDENSCHONG, 37 West Washington st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NO. 13 and 151 LaSalle-st., Scene Block, basement: 100 feet on the southeast corner of Wells and Jackson-sts, will be sold at a great bargain for a few days. 40x150 on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st; very low. Best little corner for sale in the city. $1,110 on South Clark, with three stores on it, only one block from the great hotel and depots, at a price lower than anything for sale on that street. 100 feet on South Clark street, between Harrison and Polk-sts. known as the New St. James' Hotel, which is rented for $12,500 a year. Price, $80,000. We will take other unimproved South or West side property in exchange for it. 100 feet on Forest-av., east front, with a good two-story house on it at a great bargain for cash, as the owner must have money.

FOR SALE—BY ROGERS & TOBIN, 206 WEST Madison st. 6 lots on Prairie-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts, $70 to $80 per foot. 1 fine brick house on Monroe-st. 11 rooms, $9,500. 1 story house on West Washington-st., $3,500. 2 lots in Austin; easy terms and cheap; each. 2 good houses and lots in Janesville, Wis., to exchange for city property. 12 lots at Englewood, very cheap. 6 lots near Wicker's Park, $600 to $800 each. Several lots in Maywood, $5 50 to $12 per foot. 5 lots on Campbell av, $800 to $900 each. 12 lots on Harrison and Flournoy-sts, $500 to $650.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x165 FEET EACH FRONTing east on Douglas Park south on Sixteenth-st, 2 blocks from the station and 1 block from Riverside Boulevard making very easy access to the centre of the city. These lots, with the improvements in progress, will equal in value Union Park lots in five years. Call and see plats; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—BY F. EVANS, 110 WEST MADISON-st., Room 2: 110x200 ft. on Van Buren east of Halsted-st. Two first-class bargains in West Madison-st property unimproved. Fine list of cheap lots Several fine residences on both West and South Sides, from $2,500 upwards A list of fine residence lots on the North Side. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE 20X40, LOT 28X130 on St John's place. Price $3,500; one half cash, balance, 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park. Only $500 down, balance easy. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st., special bargains in the following: 175 feet, Ashland-av., near Lake-st., $125 per foot; corner lot. 48 feet, Monroe st., near Lincoln st., $5,000. 62x138, corner, on Adams-st., east of Oakley-st., $6,200. 160x150, Irving Park, near depot, corner $2,000. 60 feet, Madison-st., near Ashland-av., $12,000. 16 lots fronting Douglas Park, $11,000. 125 feet, Indiana-av., near Fourteenth st., $175 per foot.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST. BEtween Harrison and Mather, 56x100 feet. Inquire of F. J. BOELLE, 351 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av. 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A BARGAIN ON terms to suit, fronting Western-av., Polk st and Campbell-av; sidewalks and water; parties wishing to build no money required down. Inquire on the premises or at 131 Clark-st, in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWELFTH, COOLIDGE, and Sampson-sts, one block west of Ashland-av. Great bargains and very easy terms to parties that will improve. A rare opportunity to those wishing to secure a home for very little money. 300 feet on Michigan-av, south of city limits; easy terms. Several hundred feet on Wabash-av, near city limits, offered for a few days. B. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN GUNZANHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st., four 25 foot lots on Taylor, near Halsted st. $80 per foot. The cheapest property in the city Must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON TAYLOR-ST., near Halsted, at a bargain. Cheaper than suburban property. JOHN GUNZANHAUSER, 151 Randolph Street.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, LOT 25x125, barn, and good improvements, on Fulton, near Lincoln-st; possession immediately. S. M. MILLARD, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park. Five years' credit given to those who build. These lots are in the best residence district of the North Division. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 629 Union-st, lot and barn. Inquire at 612 Union st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TAYLOR-ST., NEAR Southwestern-av. for $500 each, on easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE EAST FRONT corner house at Oakland (Thirty ninth st), very near horse and street cars, with hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements. Only $8,500. Easy terms. Possession immediately. By ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BOULEVARD LOT 50x125, on Drexel-av, just south of Oakwood av, at a very low figure if taken soon. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT, 40x180 TO 20-FOOT alley, on Ellis-av, 200 feet north of Egan-av, at a bargain. Inquire, for 5 days, of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$2,000 FOR A NICE FRAME dwelling on Calumet-av near Twenty third st; long lease. Would rent for $70 per month. It is very desirable. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—40 FEET IN BURNT DISTRICT, near Franklin-st, at a great sacrifice; see it. HENRY F. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME, WITH LOT, 415 Warren-av, at a great bargain. HENRY F. GEORGE, 389 State st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BY THE OWNER, A first-class residence lot 25x133 on Ellis-av, north of Thirty-eighth-st. Address V 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN THE ORIGINAL IRVING Park, a few lots, 50x125 feet, $550 each. These lots are worth $1,000 each, we are compelled to sell at once. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st, corner West Madison, Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE ORIGINAL NORwood Park, 50x175 feet, to a 20-foot alley, $300; three years' time; cheapest in the Park. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., corner West Madison, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON TWELFTH ST., near Paulina, cheap; small payment down, balance on long time. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., corner West Madison. Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av. Wabash-av, 50x165 feet, near Thirty-third-st. Wabash-av, 50x175 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st. State-st, 25x125 feet, at Thirty-first st. State-st, 75x165 feet, at Fifty seventh-st, $42 per foot. Wabash-av, 100x165 feet, southeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st, $40.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,300, SMALL COTTAGE and fine lot on Indiana-st. $500 down. Full abstract. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE THIS LOT, 33x120 PARK-av. near Hoyne st. very cheap; long time; less than $500 down if parties build. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—$12,000, BRICK STORE AND LOT on South Halsted near Madison, rents for $3,000; $4,700 can stand 5 years, 7 per cent; bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph st.

FOR SALE—DECIDEDLY CHEAP, HOUSES and lots in Park-av., Lake, Leavitt, Monroe, Madison, Adams, and Van Buren. GEO. ROUNDS & CO., 116 Washington st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER THIRty-second st, 100x165; also near Thirty-fourth st, 50x170. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES FRONTING BOULEVARD near Douglas Park, cheap. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS EAST OF SOUTH Western av., and little south of Harrison. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE ON SEVENTY-THIRD-st, near Cottage Grove-av. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,300—CHOICE VAN BUren st. lot, just outside fire limits; full abstract; good title; easy terms; decided bargain. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS; monthly payments if preferred, corner Milwaukee-av and Diversey-st. Parties desiring cheap homes or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. WISNER BROTHERS, 152 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$15,500—BUSINESS MEN, PICK this up at once, 77x35, between Randolph and Washington-sts, and east of Canal st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS—Chicago-av., near Leavitt-st., choice lots, 25x125 only $600 cash, this week; full abstract; good title. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., fine new building and lot, renting for $3,000 per annum; will sell for $22,000; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$800, $250 CASH, WILL BUY A LOT on Douglas-place, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. B. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—680 FEET FRONT ON SIXTY-SECond-st, east of Halsted. E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD, PAGE, and Wood sts., singly or together; $200 each; easy terms, at large discount for all in one sale. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms and stone foundation; barn; and lot 50x121 feet, south front on Warren-av., near Ashland av. Immediate possession; easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 26X206 FRONTING ON Ogden-av, between Fulton and Lake-st, outside fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. Perfect title. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOGAN-AV., 20 ACRES ON LOGAN-av. near cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—150 FEET FRONT on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—FIVE acres on Drexel-av., near Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS—Lots convenient to Madison-st. cars, one to four years' time; no money where parties will build at once; none will be required the first year. Prices low. A rare chance to obtain a home. Apply to owner, No. 821 West Monroe, near Hoyne.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—100X172 FT NORTHeast corner of Wabash-av and Douglas-place, Thirty fifth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON LONG TIME, 96X164 ft on the northeast corner of South Park-av and Thirty third-st, well adapted for a block of residences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $3,200—HOUSE AND LOT on Butterfield st, near Twenty-ninth; half cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,750—BUTTERFIELD-ST, near Egan-av, new unfinished house and lot; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF shelving, counters, etc., etc., nearly new, for sale very cheap. Also store to rent if desired; rent very low. Inquire at 445 South Halsted st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY COUNTERS AND shelves cheap at 717 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF TUFTS' EIGHT SYRup soda fountains and apparatus, in complete order and good as new. Call or address S. F. APPLEGATE, 128 North Clark st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO. 751 West Lake-st. All kinds of goods on commission at private sale and auction.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—WE have now one new subdivision at Washington Heights recorded, and are now ready to offer the public some of our most valuable land, in lots or by the acre or block on great bargains. The property we are now putting into the market is among the most valuable and most beautiful of all the company's lands. The prices and terms are such as that any one can secure a fine home lot within two minutes' walk of the depot. We also have six fine new houses nearly ready for occupancy, which we will sell on a small portion of the purchase money down, and the balance on monthly payments. Call and see the plots at this office, Room 7, No. 169 Washington-st., Blue Island Land and Building Company. GEO. R. CLARKE, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE, house and grounds, large and handsomely improved; would take Chicago property in part payment; residence sites from $750 to $1,000 per acre. Call and see views and scenery. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—164X164 FT ON S. W. COR. RHODES av and Thirty third st. 100x200 ft on Union av., near Drexel Boulevard. 50x160 ft on Lake-av near Douglas place. Either of the above very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—50 LOTS 25X125, IN Hyde Park, $250. 5 lots in Jefferson, 3 blocks from depot, $160. 5 lots at Washington Heights, $75. 5 lots at North Evanston, $100. Titles perfect. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND LOT AT Oak Park, 8 miles west on C. & N. W. R. R. Price low. Terms very easy. Inquire at 140 North Union-st., in basement. H. SCHROEDER.

FOR SALE—LOTS SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—$400 and $425; $100 cash and $15 per month. JAMES H. HILL, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO SMALL well-improved farms one mile from St Charles, Ill., and 38 miles from Chicago. One of 40 and one of 60 acres. E. B. BUTTLES, 205 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 5 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9 a. m. and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON FOURTEENTH-ST, half mile west of city limits; 3 acres on Halsted-st., near Fifty-ninth. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 20 ACRE BLOCK ON THIRTY-first-st., bought by the present owner 21 years ago of the canal, and known as Block 7, Section 33, T. 39, N. R. 14 east. E. H. CUMMINGS, office parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st., near Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES IN 30, 39, 13, fronting on Thirty-first-st., and running to West Branch, near cotton mills and other improvements; offered for a few days at a bargain. JAMES R. MAY, 95 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—12 acres timbered land on the highest ridge, only $250 per acre; close to station; best bargain on the Heights. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—ELEGANT HIGH lot, 105x180 ft. choice surroundings, only $75 per ft. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES ON THE RIDGE south of Englewood; accessible by steam dummy trains, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT CORNELL, 5 ACRES ON STONY Island av.; 35 acres at South Park-av; 2 acres on Seventy-third-st; 3 acres on Seventy-fifth-st; and tracts near by. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES IN N. W. 26, 38, 13, FOR $200 per acre, on easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL blocks, lots, and houses and lots, or exchange, at very low prices; no safer place to invest. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOUTHERN lands. Perlee H. Webster, from Memphis, Tenn., will be here a few days, and has some choice lands—improved and unimproved—well located on rivers and railroads in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas; will exchange for Chicago property or goods. P. H. WEBSTER, 718 Madison st, from 9 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO real estate—fine farm near Faribault, Minnesota, at a great bargain; also, grist mill, dwelling, and 200 acres of good land for cranberries, in Adams County, Wis. W. B. WILLIAMS, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF 80 ACRES, 12 miles from the city and one mile from station on N. W. R. R. $100 per acre. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, 180 ACRES, with or without stock and crop, near large town in Eastern Iowa. Will take city property or sell on long time. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, IN the South and West Divisions, near city limits, very cheap. GEORGE V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A TWO-STORY basement house, of 12 rooms, furnished; has modern improvements; location first-class, for either private or boarding house, (on Wabash-av); will sell the whole, with 8 years' lease of lot, for less than it would bring in three years. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 273 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST EXTENSION, near Van Buren-st. and Government Building, 25, 40 and 50 feet, cheap, if taken soon; Clark st, near Van Buren st, 25 and 50 feet. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV, EAST FRONT, 200 feet being a corner south of city limits, cheap, and on easy terms, if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, south west corner State and Harrison-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY with lunch and ice cream parlor in a first-class business location; price $800. Address A N, Post Office; or would rent lunch-room to a good party.

A DRUG STORE, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS in a growing town, for sale. For terms and reasons of sale address LOCK BOX 13, Cherokee, Iowa.

A RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD BUSINESS for sale at a bargain. Party has other business to attend to. 345½ State-st.

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSiness man with $1,000 in cash against four times that amount. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

A GOOD BARGAIN—A BOARDING HOUSE with 11 beds, with saloon attached, and all fixtures and stock with lease at low rent; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 170 South Desplaines.

A PARTY WITH $4,000 OR $7,000 CAN PURchase an established tobacco and cigar business, lease and fixtures included; also, valuable agency for a popular brand of chewing. A rare chance for the right man. Good reasons assigned for retiring. Address for five days, B 81 Tribune office.

A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE IN ONE OF the most delightful localities of the city to dispose of on moderate terms. Furniture and carpets for sale if desired. Address N 69, Tribune office.

A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A good business man with $10,000 in cash against the same amount. Address A 70, Tribune office.

BEST BASEMENT SALOON ON SOUTH SIDE for sale, doing a good business, stock, fixtures and 3½ years cheap lease; $2,000 takes it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

BUTCHER-SHOP FOR SALE IN A THICKLY-populated neighborhood. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Apply at 816 Hubbard-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON now doing a large business, for sale. Will be sold cheap on account of sickness. Inquire of ROGERS & TOBIN, 206 West Madison-st.

DRINKING SALOON—LICENSE OBTAINED; the most fashionable and best patronized on the South Side. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address immediately A 43, Tribune Branch office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, one of the best locations in the city. Trade established. Pays well, but must be sold for cash. Apply to WAITE & WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY FOR SALE. BEST arranged in the city. W. K. WELLS, 170 East Adams-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A SMALL hotel or restaurant for sale; all new and in first rate running order; big chance for a man with small means. Inquire corner Kinzie and West Water-sts, up stairs, opposite Milwaukee Depot.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A BOARDING house in a good location can be bought cheap for cash; there are 30 good paying boarders; furniture all new and in good order. Apply 46 North Green-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—GOOD LOcation, will be sold cheap] for cash. Address X 74, Tribune office.

NEW YORK COFFEE HOUSE, ONLY ONE block from the ruins, all complete, in running order, good trade, to lease; best opening out. 51 West Randolph st.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery doing a good business for sale. Apply at 885 South Jefferson-st.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A LAMP, crockery and glass-ware, chandeliers, kerosene safety fuel and gasoline, self fastening bed-spring store for sale. 87 Blue Island-av.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class millinery and dressmaking establishment for sale; retiring from business. 205, corner Halsted and Van Buren-sts.

SALOON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN A good position, with large trade. Address G 74, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING SAloon in the city, opposite Turner's City Slaughter House. 535 Archer-av. Inquire on the premises.

SALOON FIXTURES, LIQUORS, PARLOR and bed-room furniture, etc., with lease of house for sale; good hotel location, 514 State-st.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL for sale of an old established wholesale liquor house having a first class trade of $125,000 per annum. Stock not large; will sell all or part. Fixtures cost $1,000. The business can be increased to any extent. Address L 78, Tribune office. Only those meaning business need apply.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND BUSINESS OF a dressmaker's store for sale; established for 2 years; excellent paying trade. Apply at 243 Blue Island-av.

THE ONLY STEAM BAKERY IN SPRINGfield, Ill., for sale, having a good run of custom and well arranged for the manufacture of crackers, bread, cakes, &c.; all the machinery is new and in good running order; will be sold cheap to a cash customer; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address JACOB STIERNENMAN, Springfield, Ill., or call on E. BAUER, Builders' Exchange, 183 LaSalle-st., Box 57.

THE BOOKSTORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN the Post Office Building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for sale. Has a well established trade ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Amount of stock on hand $4,500; terms, $2,500 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. For further particulars apply to Western News Company, Chicago, Ill., or address the proprietor, J. P. GOULDEN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WILL SELL A HALF INTEREST IN HARDware stock (new) at $3,000, and business, to a good business man, for part cash and time, or will take all in city property. Address E 46, Tribune office.

$500 RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 stock; business clears $800 cash monthly; no bonus asked. West Washington-st, Room 4.

$800—THE BEST THING IN THE CITY for a live man; can step into a well paying business; no bonus asked. 80 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Denis Foster, who was last heard of from Danville, Vermillion County, Illinois, on Dec. 1, 1871, and was then proceeding to St. Louis, where he expected to spend Christmas. Communications in reference to him will be gratefully acceptable to his father, T. FOSTER, firm of Foster & Sons, Smithfield, Birmingham, England.

PERSONAL—MISS FANNY RUNTON WILL find something of importance by calling at 169 South Peoria-st.

PERSONAL—BEN BENJAMIN, CALL OR send your address to JAS. McPARLAND, 128 North Peoria st.

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG LADIES WOULD like to make the acquaintance of two gentlemen of respectability. Object, matrimony. Address P 90, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NELLIE G. (X HER MARK)—Once more, and the third time successful, without fail. CHARLIE WORTHINGTON, 263 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL—NICE AS POSSIBLE; MEET ME corner Monroe and Green-sts., Friday evening, 8:30 sharp. CARRIE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE TO travel and sell goods in the state of Wisconsin. Also, one for the State of Michigan. A liberal salary will be paid to the right kind of man who can furnish references of former business acquaintances. Address ALFRED, care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY. 776 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD FISH broker. Apply at 12 State-st.

WANTED—HOTEL CLERK AT CENTRAL European House, 43 and 45 South Desplaines-st. A. KIDDER, proprietor.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE BEST selling thing out, needed in every family, and never before offered for sale. BOUGHTON & CO, 272 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PRESCRIPTION druggist, a single man, able to take charge of a good store. E 65, Branch Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWENTY MASONS CAN FIND steady employment, at good wages, at Duluth. COMSTOCK & HARVEY.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BARBER, IMmediately. Good wages and steady employment. Call at 951 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FRAME makers corner of Twenty second and May-sts immediately. COOMBS, PARK & CO.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE trimmers, and one carriage smith immediately, by RYNES & MOORE, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—TO BAKERS—A GOOD PEELER. Steady employment and good wages. Apply at C. S. WOODMAN & CO.'S Bakery, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

WANTED—THREE TO FIVE GOOD CARPENters and bench hands immediately to work in shop and on church building. None but those having tools need apply. Address JOHN ORR & SON, Michigan City, Indiana.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST; ALSO painter and striper at the BABY CARRIAGE WORKS, 495 North Wells-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 MACHINISTS; NONE BUT steady and first-class workmen need apply. Address OHIO BUTT CO., Prison, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A CUTLER AND GRINDER, ONE accustomed to fine work. Apply to JAMES PATCHEL, 38 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXTRA GOOD EXPRESS wagon blacksmith, also two good helpers at Express Wagon Manufactory, Twenty third st, corner of Burnside.

WANTED—A STOVE-MOUNTER—TO A GOOD hand will be given good pay and steady wages; piece work or by the day. Inquire of J. E. SCOTT, at furniture factory, rear of 11, 13 and 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS TO WORK ON boots and children's machine sewed shoes; one beater-out and heeler, one trimmer, one laster, and one stitcher (lady). Apply to PAYNE, STELLE, CASS & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 South Canal-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—SIX GOOD PRACTICAL BAKERS. Apply at once to C. L. WOODMAN & CO., corner of Canal and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-PAINTER, at 328 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD-BAKER, AT 309 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORE-MAKER, AT THE Star Foundry and Iron Works, 217 and 219 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TWENTY FOUNDRY HELPERS this morning, at the Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company, corner Washington and Clinton sts.

WANTED—A WAGONMAKER AND BLACKsmith at 154 Ohio-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. Steady work and good wages. Apply at MILLER'S, 172 West Madison st.

WANTED—A BRASS MOULDER. APPLY 223 East Kinzie-st., in basement.

WANTED—A TURNER, ONE USED TO TURNing balusters, newels, &c. Also a scroll sawyer, and man to run sticker. Apply at 45 Lumber-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman. None other need apply. Situation very desirable. Pay liberal for services required. Satisfactory references required. Address V 70, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO RIVERSIDE as coachman and to make himself generally useful. Would take a man and wife, woman to do second work or cook. Call at 34 and 36 Randolph-st. at 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—50 GOOD 'BUS HANDS AT Twelfth st. bus barn. W. A. RUSSELL.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN THE CITY AND EVERYwhere, men to sell indispensable goods to families and the trade. 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A MEAT market to do general work, at 182 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO TEND OFFICE. WAGES, $3 a week. Apply to HATFIELD & CO., 366 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND sawmill hands. Free fare, no office charges. Apply at 35 West Washington st., Room 1.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, WITH $5 to $10 capital, for an easy business, paying $15 weekly. A. R. Y., 230 West Randolph-st, Chicago.

WANTED—FOR LAKE SUPERIOR & NORTH Pacific Railroad, 75 good laborers; wages, $2.50. Call early at 127 West Washington-st. No charges.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—MAN TO WORK in garden, greenhouse and barn; wife to do kitchen work. Must understand their business. Call at 355 Twenty second st., near Archer-av.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm near the city; wife must be good washer and ironer; no children. Inquire from 11 to 3 of CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—25 MEN ON A FARM, AND 1 BUTler for the city; good wages will be paid. Inquire at 56 Sherman-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO WORK IN barn; no drunkard need apply. At Twelfth-st. 'bus barn. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, POSITIVELY, 200 men for Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; fare furnished; no office fees. Also, 80 men for sawmills and farms, at $26 to $30 per month; miners at $75 to $90; laborers for Superior at $20 per month. Apply to S. H. MANLY & CO., 23 West Randolph-st, up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 GOOD SALESmen to sell pictures and mirrors on time. Large demand. Good pay. 293 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO take care of horse, milk, and work in garden. Inquire at 550 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO STOUT YOUNG MEN TO drive team. Apply at the Caledonia Ice Company, corner of Eighteenth and South Halsted sts. P. P. HUTCHISON & SON.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR WISCONSIN CENtral, wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 25 farm and saw mill hands, wages $25 to $30 per month and board. Apply at 50 West Randolph-st, and 72 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—50 ROCK MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern R. R.; fare advanced; wages 22 cents per hour; agent goes out with men; 50 saw-mill hands go by steamboat to-day; fare and board furnished to the work. Track layers and spikers for Illinois and the North Pacific R. R. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—3,000 RAILROAD LABORERS TO work on the following roads now building: Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central, West End, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, Detroit & Bay City. We furnish transportation to all, and pay from $2.00 to $2.50 per day; board, $4.00; plenty of station work from 25 to 28 cents per yard. Also want men for chopping ties at 15 cents apiece in Indiana. We furnish work to men on farms, saw-mills, brick yards, etc. Apply for further particulars, to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT—I have just received advance sheets of a new family Bible, which I wish to put into the hands of some well-established subscription book house to sell in the Northwest, or the entire West, if a sufficient guarantee of sales can be given. The Bible will contain about 1,000 engravings, including 19 full-page chromos, and is in many other respects one of the best editions of the Bible sold in the country. It will be offered at very low figures to parties who have facilities for pushing the sale and have no book to interfere with it. If no established house can give it proper attention, it will be given to an experienced agent to sell. Address, stating facilities for selling, W. J. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLAIN'S great campaign book, THE STRUGGLE OF '72, A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature. Contains a Graphic History of the Republican and Democratic Parties; a racy sketch of the so-called Liberal Republican Party; an inside view of the Cincinnati Convention; a mention of the minor tickets or side shows of the campaign. The finest illustrated Book published. In fact, the Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory at once, send $1 for outfit. UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 163 Twenty second-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE AUTOBIOGRAphy of Horace Greeley. New illustrated edition. The only one written by himself, and indorsed by the Tribune. Sent with agent's order, book prepaid, for $3 50 IRA S. SMITH, 509 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE needed in every household. Address S 95, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS in the grocery line, willing to carry a single article sold in every store. Address S 83, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO handle a household article in great demand, that will pay $50 a week the year round; $10 to $20 capital required. MERRILL & CO., 220 West Randolph st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO canvass for an article which finds ready sale, and yields a profit of $4 to $10 per day. Apply at once, at 40 South Ann-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLES 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Fousom's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS agent, 54 Market-st. Central Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, fourth and fifth floors of two stores, 40x160; location on State-st. or Wabash-av., between Madison and Harrison-sts., or on Madison-st., between Wabash-av. and river, for an established wholesale business. Address, care W. H. Condon, 34 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW SMALL COTtages convenient to street cars, for first-class tenants. Rent about $25 to customers. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT A GOOD STABLE—WITH four or five stalls; either South or West Side. F 17, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE AT FIRE-Proof Building Co.'s office, No. 143 Adams-st. J. D. DECKERT.

200,000 BEAUTIFUL CREAM COLORed stock brick, expressly for fronts of buildings, for sale, very cheap. These bricks are superior to the Milwaukee pressed brick, and will be delivered at $20.00 per thousand. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 59 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE CHEAP LOTS IN exchange for $2,000 elegant furniture; lots must be at cash value. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COOK, ALSO DINing room girl. 304 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO washing, ironing and cooking, at 51 Calumet-av. None others need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby. Call at 266 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four; good wages to a good girl. Apply at 286 West Harrison st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 667 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Wages $4 per week. Apply at 181 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR GENERAL housework, and the second a young girl 10 to 15 years of age; Swede, Norwegian or German preferred. Inquire at 421 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK, at the cottage 219 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON, AND take care of a child. Apply, with reference, to 392 West Harrison st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, and the other to take care of children and do second work. Inquire at 550 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work. Apply at 187 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, to do general house work, at 107 Loomis st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be a good washer and ironer; Swede or Norwegian. At 513 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer; good wages. 447 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer to go to Evanston until fall, and then come back to city, West Side. Call at 171 Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 3 GIRLS AND A vegetable cook at 167 East Madison st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AT 85 West Adams-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—A GIRL 16 YEARS OLD TO ASSIST in the care of a child, at 74 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire, with references, at 267 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of children. Must be recommended. 614 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOKS, DINING-room, pastry, laundry, and kitchen girls, cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; highest wages paid to competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 136 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 373 West Monroe st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, for a good sized private family. Apply at 583 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO GO TO Riverside, one to cook, wash, and iron, other to do second work and take care of children; sisters, or those used to living together preferred. References required. Apply at 34 and 36 Randolph st., corner of Wabash av., between 10 and 12 a m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing and a little work. No. 72 West Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply at 277 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING FOR A small boarding house, No. 36 Wahpansch av. Good wages to a good girl.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE FOR laundry, kitchen and scrub girls.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply at 423 Wabash-av.

WANTED—100 GOOD GIRLS FOR HOTELS, boarding houses and first class families in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—AT 867½ MICHIGAN-AV., A COMpetent girl to cook, wash and iron; small family; come to-day or to-morrow.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, at 785 Michigan av. Highest wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID for private boarding house, 607 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, a good washer and ironer; also, girl to take care of baby. 467½ Michigan-av.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl, for second work, and wait on table; good place. 665 Wabash av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 840 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work at 73 South Peoria-st. Wages $3.50 per week.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—25 SEAMSTRESSES FOR LADIES' under garments. Only experienced hands need to apply. 122 West Madison-st., second floor.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIVE ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG ladies to clerk in a periodical store. For particulars call in person at No. 10 South Clinton-st. for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children, at 1172 Indiana-av.; call Thursday or Friday, before noon.

WANTED—AT 368 WEST JACKSON-ST., A nurse girl, to whom good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL 16 YEARS old; 1,168 Michigan-av.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, A GOOD SHIRT ironer at 228 West Madison st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO HORSES, ON JULY 9, ONE IRON gray, and the other some sorrel on the left breast. A liberal reward on their return to 830 South Halsted-st.

LOST—BETWEEN 5 AND 6 O'CLOCK LAST evening a pencilled memorandum book, marked inside A. J. Hovey, with Goodwin & Pasco, No. 86 LaSalle-st. Whoever will return same to No. 162 LaSalle st. will be suitably rewarded by owner.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 7, A black silk lace shawl, between Michigan Avenue M. E. Church and 327 Forest-av; $5 reward for the finder to return it to the above number.

LOST—LAST EVENING, AT NORTHWESTERN depot, a pocket book containing some currency and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 47 West Lake-st, for J. McWILLIAMS.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, IN A WAbash-av. stage, at corner of Twenty-second-st., a green plaid woollen cloak; a suitable reward will be paid by returning it to 604 Wabash-av.

LOST—YESTERDAY (WEDNESDAY), ABOUT Kinzie-st bridge, a pocketbook containing money and receipts. A suitable reward offered. Apply at 233 North Wells-st. A. SORENSON.

LOST—LONG POCKET BOOK, CONTAINING papers and notes payable to Morton & DeClercq. The papers are of no value to any but the owners, and payment of notes has been stopped A liberal reward will be paid by returning same to MORTON, DECLERCQ & CO., 222 Market-st.

FOUND—ONE BLACK COW, WHITE ON head and back; no horns; any one who will pay expenses and prove property, will get her at 567 North State-st.

FOUND—A BROWN SPOTTED DOG. OWNER call at 211 Milwaukee-av.

STOLEN—BY OUR TEAMSTER, ABOUT NOON yesterday, July 8, a pair of mules; one a mare, yellow or mouse colored, about 4 years old; the other a brown gelding 5 years old, with new harness, and wagon painted red with common dirt box. The man is slight built, light complexioned, and had on a new suit of clothes when last seen. A liberal reward will be paid for return of man and property to A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A PAIR OF SORrel horses, from my enclosure, in Lake View. Any information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. B. F. Culver, 175 LaSalle st, Room 15.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD—JULY 4, 1872, FROM No. 465 Erie st., two mules, one large and one small, with halters on, belonging to D. S. BUTLER, Lodi, Kane County, Ill. E. EAMES.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, July 7th, 1872, a dark brown or black mare; left hind foot white; had halter on when last seen. A liberal reward will be given for information of the same. P. O. Box 5,600, or 124 East Madison-st. JAS. A. COLEHOUR.

$10 REWARD—FROM THE OWNERS, 66 Warren av; 27th of June, a black and tan slut, weight about 4 pounds; calls to the name of Minnie; anyone returning her will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD—LOST, DARK BROWN horse, 9 years old, with white star on the forehead, also a little lame in one of his hind legs. Above reward if returned to PATRICK O'CONNELL, No. 135 Deering-st.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENing, a large pocket-book containing several notes, check, a post office order, and between $35 and $40. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. Address BOORMAN BROS., 113 North Desplaines-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM, HARNESS, AND lumber wagon, with coal box. Inquire at 179 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LEATHER-TOP BUGGY—new, warranted; must be sold to-day, and one horse cheap, at 776 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE BUGGY AND HARNESS, and two good driving horses. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 179 South Water-st., cor LaSalle.

FOR SALE—HEAVY DRAFT HORSES AT A bargain. Call and see them if you want to be lucky, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts., near the planing mill.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSE BUGGY AND HARness, a stylish driving rig, cheap for want of use. 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SECOND hand top buggy at 13 Franklin-st.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, phaeton, carryall, business wagon, one or two-seated—in fact any kind of a light carriage or wagon, and wish to purchase cheap, don't fail to call and examine our stock. Work made to order in first-class shape and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY. 148 Michigan-av.

ONE SADDLE HORSE AND SOME SINGLE drivers for sale; from the country; at SILAS DUTTON'S livery stable, 18 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—TO SHIP, IN CARE OF A REsponsible party, a pair of horses to New York. HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT ROAD WAGON (BROWN'S or other); must be cheap. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GENTLE PHAETON horse for a lady to drive. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK. Apply at I. & S. Michigan cars, between Twelfth and Taylor-sts, at 7 a m. J. B. SMITH & CO.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, fine jewelry, etc, at reduced rates and in the strictest confidence. Address P. O. Box 148.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 18 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS or real estate security, short or long time. W. K. WELLS, 170 East Adams st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 OR more on real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 281 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $5,000 to $50,000 at 8 per cent; smaller sums to suit, and houses on leased ground and on Illinois farms. Real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 161 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURities, 8 and 10 per cent. Can close at once. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$1,800 FOR 3 YEARS, ON first-class avenue property at Englewood. Address O. T. HULBURD, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts, city.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on long or short time, on good security. 511 Wabash-av, H. LOWY & H. J. CHRISTOPH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as salesman or bookkeeper in a wholesale house. Address H 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN IN a hardware house; has had eight years' experience. Address K 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery or tobacco house. Is well acquainted in the State of Iowa; can give the best of city or country references. Address B, Room 24 Bryan Block, Chicago, or apply at same place between 2 and 5 o'clock p. m. to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in office or store; good reference from former employer. LAWRENCE, 56 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a bank; have had ten years' experience as teller. Reference furnished. Address A 97, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT wagon maker; no objection to the country. Address C. D. CRONKEN, 834 South State st, Chicago.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN A private family, by a young man (English), who understands his business. And will make himself useful. Good references. Address N 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, in a private family; city references given. Address W 88, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young man; first class horseman and driver. Will come well recommended by his late employer. Address W 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; has many years' experience; the best of references. Address, for 2 days, X 36, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHman and engineer, by a man of experience in both; best of references given. Inquire of W. H. PRESTON, No. 1 Michigan-av., corner River-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing. Call at 120 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook or do general housework in private family. Apply 83 Bremer-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work and take care of children for a small private family. Good reference. Address Z 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO IS A good cook, washer, and ironer in an American family. Address 363 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman; best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with good references, in private family. Call at 367 Fourth av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING IN private family; South Side preferred; good references. Call at 546 Butterfield-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman who would like to take a child home to wet nurse. Apply at 274 Coolidge-st., near Ashland av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady; understands housekeeping, or will assist in the house; can dressmake; good home in preference to high remuneration; will not live as a servant. Reference given and required. Address S 72, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker to go out by the day in families; price, $1.50 per day. Address B 51, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT person to go to Saratoga as waiting maid, or to take charge of infant or invalid. Address 191 West Jackson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—NICE FRONT room for two, with or without board; day board $16 per month.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST, NORTHWEST CORner of Lake—pleasant room and good table board for one or two gentlemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—Two nicely furnished rooms with board. Gas, bath, hot and cold water. References.

54 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., NEAR MADISON—A room to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also, day boarders wanted.

73 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board; day board $4 per week.

84 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—TWO REspectable young men can have good board in a private American family at reasonable rates.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front parlors, with board. Gas and bath.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH or without board, new and nicely furnished sleeping-rooms; can also furnish first-class table board at reasonable rates.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, one large furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, one single room.

347 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE AND very desirable unfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE front room, well furnished, with first class board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Fine suites of unfurnished rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; very fine location and No. 1 table.

WANTED—A ROOM-MATE FOR AN AGREEable young lady; also, pleasant accommodations for single gentleman, at 45 South Ann st.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE COURT—ELEGANTLY FURnished private room and board for one, while occupant goes East, at $13 per week, $5 less than price now paid. Apply at once. R. L. S.

10 ELDRIDGE COURT—A NICELY FURnished front room or suite of rooms, with board, for a family or single gentlemen.

197 MICHIGAN-AV. MECHANIC'S HOTEL—First-class board and large, airy rooms, the healthiest place in Chicago; day board, $4.50 per week; board and lodging, $6; transient custom, $1.50 per day. Country visitors will find a quiet, homelike place. Call and see us.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash av.

529 WABASH AV.—TO RENT—FRONT rooms, with board, en suite, furnished or unfurnished.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, WELL FURnished room, with a bay window, to rent, with board; also room for two gentlemen.

667 MICHIGAN AVENUE—A DELIGHTFUL suite of front rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

655 WABASH AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms, single and double, with first-class board. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room with board; only those who want first-class accommodations need apply.

774 WABASH-AV.—BOARD $6 PER WEEK.

833 WABASH AVENUE—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms, with or without board.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—IN MARBLE FRONT house, near Twenty fifth-st; handsome rooms, with board.

929 WABASH-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM, NICELY furnished, with modern conveniences.

1111 PRAIRIE AVENUE—LARGE FURnished front room and closet with board; also, single room; prices very low for the summer.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH (South Side House). First-class board and rooms at $5 per week. Good hotel.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; references exchanged.

Country.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATed with first class board and room in country, one mile from Englewood; 3 trains daily pass the door. For terms, address H. M. D., Box 9, Englewood, Cook County, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM for self and wife. To be permanent, must have good board and nicely furnished room. Address V, 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, ON THE South Side, north of Twenty-second-st., in private family. Address W 78, Branch Tribune office, stating location and terms.

BOARD—COUNTRY BOARD FOR SELF, WIFE, child, and nurse; Evanston preferred. Address, with full particulars, S, Care Letter Carrier 4, Chicago P. O.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND BABY in private family, pleasantly located, west of Ashland-av.; references exchanged. Address H 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR young married couple in a private family. Terms must be moderate and location convenient to cars. Address O 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN WHERE THERE are few or no other boarders. Address, stating terms, WILLIAMS, 134 South Clark-st., Room 3.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A furnished room, with board, in a nice family, with use of piano; situation west of Union Park; terms moderate. Address K 72, Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RELIABLE PARTY WANTED WHO CAN command the requisite number of laborers and give bonds for performance of the service to contract for decking and hauling about 100,000 telegraph poles during the season. Call on THOS. ORTON, Supply Agent W. U. Tel. Co., Sixteenth-st., near State.

BUYER WANTED FOR THE RIGHT TO manufacture and sell in this State one of the best inventions of the age; large profits and sure sale. Address V 64, Branch Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 804 State-st.

INVALIDS CAN HIRE IMPROVED ELECTRIC batteries, with directions for use, on easy terms, at Room 6, 120 West Madison-st.

NEW ARTICLE IN THE HARDWARE TRADE. Men wanted to canvass. Call and examine, or address C. H. LYON, 46 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

NOTICE—TO GASOLINE BURNERS—J. IRVING has got the Improved Wellington Plate Burner and Regulating Jet Burner, noiseless gasoline stove, and a good assortment on hand, cheap. No. 108 South Halsted-st.

SUBSTANTIAL MERIT, TOGETHER WITH elegance of finish and beauty and richness of tone, make the NICHOLSON the representative parlor organ of the present day. Do not fail to see it. Prices, $50 to $250. Manufactory and salesroom at 63 East Indiana-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, 320 acres of A No. 1 prairie in Hancock County, Iowa, or will sell cheap for cash. F. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY OUT A SMALL GROcery. Has $350. Address U 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN SOMETHING of great importance. Send 14 cents, with stamp, to K L, P. O. Box 2, city.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $15,000 to $25,000 cash to take one third or half interest in a large wholesale and retail establishment that is well located and doing a first rate business. Those meaning business with the money, address H P, 124 South Clark st, Room 4.

$500. I WANT TO GO INTO SOME straight paying business with above amount. Address K 21, Tribune Branch office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE $25 after decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1082.

SAFETY FILM

POLITICAL.

(Continued from the First Page.)

street by an ardent Greeley man. In the centre is a life-like portrait of the farmer of Chappaqua, painted in oil, by an Italian artist. Above the portrait is a scroll bearing the words, "100,000 majority for New York State; for President, Horace Greeley; no addition, division, and silence." Mr. Greeley made his appearance to-day at the National Liberal Republican headquarters, at the Glenham Hotel, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 11:30 a. m. He called to know whether any news had been received from Baltimore. There had been no despatches received at that time, and Mr. Greeley re-entered his carriage and was driven to the Lincoln Club, in which he has established his private headquarters. The saloon is handsomely furnished. The walls are hung with paintings and engravings of historical scenes and political magnates. Conspicuous among the latter is a life-sized portrait of the philosopher himself, in the attitude of writing. As soon as he entered the room he proceeded to the sideboard, which is the only article of furniture high enough to serve him as a writing-desk. Throwing aside his hat, he proceeded to con a mass of letters that had been arranged for his perusal. The heat and weariness soon seemed to have overcome his working energy, for in a short time he slept. His slumbers were finally interrupted, by a messenger from the *Tribune*, who brought him word verbally that his nomination had been unanimously ratified by the Baltimore Convention. This communication was brought in at 1:30, and was received very quietly by Mr. Greeley, who soon after was compelled to give himself up to the congratulations of friends, but had nothing particularly to say to the eager reporters who sought to pluck out the heart of his mystery.

At the Glenham Hotel and Astor House headquarters, the demonstrations of gratification were immense, both places being thronged with ardent supporters who flocked there on hearing the news.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Despatches from the principal cities of this State and from many New England towns say that the nomination of the Baltimore Convention have been received with enthusiasm by Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Greeley and Brown meetings were held, cannon fired, and torchlight processions paraded the streets.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The Democrats had an immense ratification in Lucas Market place, to-night, a salute of a hundred guns was fired and there was a brilliant display of fireworks. Senator Blair was the first to speak. He said the nomination at Baltimore, to-day, but echoed the sentiment of the people. They were nominated in part, by the people, before they were made by the Convention, and made by them to be elected. There had been more unanimity in this nomination than has ever been manifested even by the nomination of a Democrat. The Democrats signalized themselves by the proudest sacrifice ever made in this country, the object being to strip power from those who have usurped it. He referred to the prediction he made in 1868, that Grant, if elected, would use every means to retain power. What he then said has fallen far short of the facts. He further said, if Grant was re-elected, he would do his utmost to perpetuate his power. The real significance of the grand movement you now see. Nothing but this could unite Democrats and Liberals, and all the elements of the people. He was not certain but that the election of Greeley, under the circumstances, would be better than the election of a straight Democrat. Referring to the carpet-baggers of the South, he said there would be danger of retaliation upon them if the Democrats were elected. This we must avoid. What we want, and must have, is reconciliation, and in Greeley and Brown we have the symbols of reconciliation, not only between the sections of the country, but between the races. If the South did not believe the present movement would break up the Democratic party, they have made this great sacrifice because they believed the welfare of the country required it.

At this point, the stand, which was overcrowded, gave way and precipitated all upon it to the ground. Luckily, besides a few slight bruises, nobody was hurt. Shortly after another stand was improvised, and Colonel W. H. Hatch, an ex-Confederate officer, spoke briefly, congratulating the people on the favorable auspices under which the opponents of the present Administration enter the campaign, and pledging every true Confederate in Missouri to the support of Greeley. He also agreed with Blair that Grant's re-election will fasten a military despotism upon the country, which can only be got rid of by a great struggle.

Colonel Don Morrison was the next speaker, and said the Democracy surrendered only the candidacy for President. They will have watchful sentinels on every outpost, who will see that the Liberals administer the Government according to the Constitution. We fraternize with the Liberals, but we shall hold them to a strict accountability.

Several other gentlemen spoke briefly, and the meeting was held until a late hour. The crowd present was very large, and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested whenever Greeley was mentioned and whenever a good point was made.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The nominations of Greeley and Brown, at Baltimore, were received here by the Democrats with general satisfaction. The *Courier-Journal*, to-morrow, in an editorial, says: "The Convention rose above mere party, and, throwing ancient prejudice to the winds, did what patriotism required. It is hoped that all who call themselves Democrats will now enter heartily into support of Greeley and Brown, and all who are worthy of the name will do it. As Democrats, no other course is left them. Before the nomination they had a right to oppose Greeley. After it, as party men, they have none. We do not claim Greeley and Brown to be Democrats. With unexampled self-abnegation, the Democrats have given both platform and candidates to their allies.

AT ST. PAUL.

ST PAUL, Minn., July 10.—The news of the nomination of Greeley and Brown, at Baltimore, is received with great satisfaction and enthusiasm by Democrats here. They have been almost unanimously for Greeley ever since the Cincinnati Convention, and the work of the Baltimore Convention receives their hearty approval. An open-air ratification meeting is called for to-night. One hundred guns will be fired in honor of the nominations. The Liberal Republicans will join the Democrats in starting the campaign with a hurrah, and speakers of both parties will address the meeting. The office-holders are very much disgusted. They have hoped till the last that Baltimore would throw Greeley overboard, and, their disappointment is ill-concealed.

AT COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—The news from Baltimore made no special stir, as it was expected. The Liberals and Democrats are happy, and, while under the influence of their delight, arranged a ratification meeting to-night at the east front of the State House. Speeches were expected from General Brinkerhoff, H. J. Jewett, and other local speakers. At 7:30 o'clock, when a few citizens had gathered at the State House, a gentle rain began to fall, and so the meeting was postponed until Saturday evening. The Republicans express themselves as glad that the Baltimore Convention placed Greeley regularly in nomination, and that if he is to run they want him to go before the people as the Democratic and not as the Liberal nominee alone. Some of the most prominent Republicans say they do not doubt the election of Grant, notwithstanding all the elements of the opposition are consolidated against him.

AT SOUTH BEND, IND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 10.—During the day, until the news was received, there was much interest manifested here, not as to what would be done at Baltimore, but to know when it was done, and that it was done, and preparations were made and a salute of thirty-six guns were fired, and a call was issued for a ratification meeting, this evening, in the Court House Square. Accordingly, at dark, a large concourse of people congregated, who were addressed by Hon. John A. Hendricks, Hon. T. G. Turner, and Dr. L. Pagin, of the Republican wing, and J. D. Osborn, editor of the South Bend *Union*, and Hon. Jos. Henderson, of the Democratic side. The meeting manifested much enthusiasm, frequent cheers being given for Greeley and Brown. The occasion was only marred by some worthless boys, set on by zealous Grantites, hurrahing for Grant and Jeff. Davis, fit companions. Well-meaning Republicans tried to frown down this movement, and partially succeeded. The feeling is in strange contrast with the time when the news of Grant's nomination was received, there being then no demonstration, but the Grantites had to wait until Vice President Colfax returned home to make a rally, and under cover of his good name, make some capital.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—The Liberals and Democrats here are wild over the work of the Baltimore Convention. Immediately upon the receipt of the news, to-day, of Greeley's nomination, a national salute was fired. In the evening, to the booming of cannon, the display of fireworks, and the music of an excellent band, an immense crowd assembled on the State House Square, and was addressed by Senator Trumbull, Hon. J. T. Stuart, A. Orndorff, Charles A. Keys, Edward Rummel, and William M. Springer, of this city, and Hon. R. P. Hanna of Fairfield, and Edward Lynch, of Lincoln. The meeting was impromptu, and was a great success, lasting until after midnight. Greeley and Brown have set on fire the people here, who are very enthusiastic for the Cincinnati Baltimore ticket, everybody, almost, being for it.

AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, July 10.—A large and enthusiastic Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held in the Court House square this evening. A salute was fired from the river bank in honor of the Baltimore action, and speeches were delivered to a large crowd. The speakers were made up of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and the enthusiasm ran high. A Greeley and Brown Club will be organized at an early day, and measures taken for an active prosecution of the campaign.

AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 10.—To-night the Baltimore nominations were ratified in this city by the largest outpouring of people ever witnessed in Leavenworth. The meeting was called by the Liberal Republicans, but also participated in by the Democrats. General Wm. Laromer, who was the first man in the country to suggest the nomination of Greeley, was present. Speeches were made by many distinguished citizens. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 10.—The Democracy fired one hundred guns in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown this afternoon. The *Daily Union* raised a flag inscribed with the names of the candidates, and a portrait of Greeley over its office immediately on the reception of the news of the nomination.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—A hundred guns were fired in Hamilton, to-day, in honor of Greeley's nomination. The news was announced here on 'Change by the Superintendent, and was received with loud cheering and continued applause.

IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown, and the adoption of the Cincinnati platform, is received with great enthusiasm by the Democracy. The *Appeal* and *Avalanche* offices have suspended across the street immense flags, with Greeley and Brown inscribed on them. The Greeley clubs will at once take steps to hold a ratification meeting.

IN LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 10.—One hundred guns were fired here in honor of Greeley's nomination. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans are jubilant. Bets are made that Greeley and Brown will carry Kansas, and the Liberals claim they will carry Leavenworth County by 1,000 majority.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—A salute is being fired in honor of Greeley and Brown's ratification at Baltimore. A mass meeting will be held in Lafayette Square to-night.

IN RACINE, WIS.

RACINE, Wis., July 10.—Credit Racine with twenty-one guns in ratification of the Baltimore nominations.

IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore is being ratified here by firing a national salute.

IN BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley, at Baltimore, is received with great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired on the receipt of the nomination ballot. Bands of music, bonfires, and speeches are the order of the evening.

IN PARIS, ILL.

PARIS, Ill., July 10.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Edgar County, Ill., will hold a great mass meeting on the 13th inst., at Paris, to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown. A number of eminent speakers are to be present.

IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention is received with enthusiasm by the opposition to Grant. The adoption of the Cincinnati platform is particularly approved.

IN BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 10.—Bonfires are burning, and 100 guns are being fired in honor of the Baltimore nominations.

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—The Liberal Republicans and Democrats receive the nomination at Baltimore with enthusiasm. A salute of one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event. A Greeley and Brown Club is in process of formation. The Germans generally express satisfaction with the result.

AT DENVER.

DENVER, Col., July 10.—One hundred guns were fired here to-night for the Greeley ticket. There is an immense meeting and great enthusiasm at the Rocky Mountains Hallelujah.

AT FORT SCOTT, KS.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., July 10.—A salute was fired here in honor of the Baltimore nominees, and there has been much excitement among the Democrats and Liberals. A ratification meeting is to be held Saturday night.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 10.—The nominations were received here without the least manifestation on the part of the public, the event being considered a foregone conclusion.

IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10.—The action of the Baltimore Convention, in nominating Greeley and Brown, is received here with the greatest satisfaction. Guns were fired during the afternoon and to-night. Impromptu meetings were held. On Friday night there will be a grand ratification meeting.

AT RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10.—There is great rejoicing among Conservatives and Democrats over the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The *Herald* believes the Democrats at Baltimore made the wisest nomination in their power, welcomes the straight square issue proposed between Grant and Greeley. It says it had hitherto supported Grant and his administration, and sees no reason yet to wholly condemn or abandon them. There is yet time for Grant to avail himself of his great popular strength to stay the tide against him, by cutting loose from his surroundings and adopting a policy of his own. The administration can't afford defeat in a single State election, and should commence its reform before the first of August. The people evidently desire a change in our national affairs, and would rather accept it at Grant's hands than at the hands of another. Will he refuse them what the have a right to demand?

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The *Patriot* of this city will be published to-morrow with the name of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The *Tribune* to-morrow says of the Baltimore nominations: The Democratic party has gained a triumph over itself which is worth more than any material advantage which can ever be reaped at the polls. The blind guidance of the past have been cast aside. The honest and incorruptible masses of that great historical party have taken into their own hands the work of their own reputation. With no less magnanimity than sagacity they have burst away from the thraldom of old traditions and worn-out prejudices, and, while sacrificing no essential principles, they have planted themselves upon a platform of liberty and reform wide enough to embrace all honest and patriotic men, and progressive enough to secure the future. No broader or simpler crew was ever promulgated. Liberty, honesty and peace against neutralizing and perpetual war. To fail with such a cause would be glory and gain; to succeed with it will be the greatest political victory ever achieved for the cause of good government, and the greatest moral victory ever gained for the cause of peace and good will among men.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The *Commercial* to-morrow, on the Baltimore Convention, will express friendliness to Mr. Greeley; regarding the Baltimore Convention, in its action, as signifying a revolution of more importance than any Presidential election, and expressing the opinion that Greeley may have been right when he said the Cincinnati Convention could name the next President.

The *Courier*, German Republican, which favored the Liberal Republican movement, will say they regard Mr. Greeley now as the Democratic candidate, whom they can not support, and as between Greeley and Grant, they will support Grant, though it may be done with reluctance. The *Volksfreund*, German Democratic, will come out in support of Greeley, saying if he accepts the nomination he will become a member of the Democratic party. Moreover, if he accepts on conditions he cannot be elected. Mr. Greeley will wear the Democratic cockade in his white hat, strange as it may look.

The *Volksblatt* will not support Greeley, but will probably incline to neutrality.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.—The Pittsburgh *Post*, which opposed the indorsement of Greeley and Brown, now supports them. In a leader to-morrow it will say: "The Baltimore Convention has made its decision, and Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown have been nominated for the support of the Democrats and Conservatives of the Union. The action of the Convention was marked with sufficient dignity, force and unanimity to warrant us in yielding our full adherence and support to the candidates, which we pledge here and now." It concludes as follows: "For any conscientious Democrat to even speak of voting for Grant is a sin against his country, his God, and truth; and to even think in his secret soul of doing such a thing is a thought that he should and most assuredly will repent of with bitterness and sorrow, and in sack cloth and ashes."

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The *Age* to-morrow expresses satisfaction with the nominations at Baltimore, and says: "The voice of the people, contrary to all expectation, in spite of every political impediment, has called Horace Greeley to take the lead in the present crisis. Who will say the people shall not settle this question for themselves?"

MASS MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—A monster meeting took place to-night in Monument Square to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Several thousand people were present. Addresses were delivered from two stands. Eloquent and stirring speeches were made by ex-Governor Randolph, of N. J., Hon. Samuel F. Carr, of Ohio, ex-Governor J. B. Vance, of N. C., Hon B. Hannah, of Ind., Hon. Jno. Goode, of Va., and Governor Wm. Pinney White, of Maryland. At 10 o'clock the meeting was dispersed by a sudden heavy rain storm.

THE BOURBON SIDE SHOW.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The Anti-Greeley Democratic Convention met at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the following were made permanent officers: President, Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey; Vice Presidents, E. F. Stokes, of South Carolina; James Sweeney, of Pennsylvania; Ezra Keyser, of Texas; Joseph Miller, of West Virginia. Secretaries, James Underwood, of Connecticut; S. J. Conte, of New York.

Mr. Bayard, on taking the chair, said that this Convention was here to-day to resist a foul conspiracy, formed some time ago, for the destruction of the Democratic party, and which was now culminated at the Opera House. This Convention represents the masses of the Democracy, whose voice is not there heard. Those here present will continue to hold up the old flag, and if conspirators throw it down we will take it up and bid defiance to the outrage sought to be perpetrated. Political coalitions, as the President sought to show, never succeed. Coalitions are founded on bargain and sale. We cannot tell who the buyers and sellers are, but the taint will remain. When Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati, a howl of contempt everywhere took place, but combinations took place. Paper after paper hoisted the signal of distress, and went over to his support, and now we see the result in the proceedings at the Opera House in the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

The Committee appointed yesterday to prepare an address presented the following:

In view of the action which has this day been taken by the Democratic National Convention, sitting at the Opera House, in the adoption of the platform, in its main features distinctively Republican, and nominating as its candidate for the Presidency a man who for years has been the most bitter and implacable enemy of the Democratic party, this conference of Democrats from different States of the Union has been convened to take such action as the honor and safety of the Democratic cause and interest of the country demand as preliminary to, and in justification of, our proposed action, we hereby declare that the aforesaid proceedings of said National Convention are a virtual dissolution of the hitherto existing organization of the Democratic party; that they are an unconditional abandonment of the principles of the Democratic party, and the acceptance of such as are conflicting and irreconcilable with them; that, by this action, said Convention, as claiming to represent the Democratic party, has been false to its obligation of duty to principle, to regard for consistency, and to every sentiment of political honor; and as it can represent the Democratic party only by adherence to its principles, and can make nominations which Democrats are bound to support only by nominating candidates who are known and recognized Democrats, therefore the action which it has taken, so far from being binding as the action of the Democratic party, should be spurned by all true Democrats, and with unyielding tenacity, and to the utmost extremity, denying that Democracy is dead, or that it can ever die while the principles of our fathers are cherished by even a few devoted hearts. We seize and again fling to the breeze for all true Democrats to rally around, the banner so faithlessly lowered, and pledge our undying devotion to the principles that involve the living and enduring issues; that the system of Government established by our fathers was a Federal Union of co-equal States; that we hold to the doctrine of States rights; of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution as defined by Thomas Jefferson, believing its effective recognition to be indispensable to the maintenance of free political institutions and perpetuation of popular liberty in this country, and that those essential principles of Government enunciated by him in his first inaugural address are specially applicable to our time and condition, consisting of the admirable and ever-important propositions of equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religion or politics; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first movements of war until regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of civil over military authority; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of the person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*; trial by a jury impartially selected, to which would be added what Jefferson defined as the sum of good Government—a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, but which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits, industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of laborers the bread it has earned. We recommend that our Democratic fellow-citizens in the several States form Democratic State organizations, and do all in their power to check the growing defection from true Democratic principles, and we further suggest and recommend that a Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, the 3d of September, 1872, to take such steps as may be deemed prudent and essential.

The address was adopted.

Mr. Bitley, of New York, said they should not make nominations at the present time. He wanted a true Democrat as candidate for President.

A resolution was offered and adopted for the appointment of a Committee to secure the attendance of delegates to a National Convention at Louisville.

Mr. Bitley offered a resolution that this Convention now proceed to a nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rickmore, of Jackson, Miss., offered a resolution recommending to the National Convention the following to be incorporated in the platform, namely. First, an act of universal amnesty and restoration of political rights; second, to repeal all acts injuriously affecting the Southern States; third, extension of the Pension laws to soldiers of the South; fourth, the payment for liberated slaves from the National Treasury; fifth, a change in the National flag, to make it acceptable to the people of the country.

Judge Flanders remarked that this was a mere preliminary Convention, and, therefore, this was not the time and place to entertain the proposition.

On his motion, the resolution was laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

INDIANA GRANT CONVENTION FOR THE NOMINATION OF CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—A Convention composed of one delegate from each county in the State met in this city, to-day, and after three ballots, nominated Hon. Wm Williams as a candidate for Congressman-at-Large on the Republican State ticket. His opponents were Generals Kimball and Hovey, and F. C. Slaughter. General Kimball, who has recently been nominated as a candidate for the Legislature, tendered his resignation as Elector-at-Large, and Judge Isaac Moore, of Warrack County, was nominated. Major J. W. Gordon, of this city, was nominated as an additional Elector-at-Large. J. S. Hinton (colored) and Henry C. Donnattell were nominated as Contingent Electors-at-Large. After the nomination, Mr. Williams responded in a brief speech, accepting the trust. Speeches were also made by the defeated candidates, who wish as faithfully for the success of the party as if they had themselves been nominated.

It is said that the declination of W. C. Depauw, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been in the hands of the Democratic State Central Committee for some days. The nomination has been tendered to Rev. W. W. Browing, of Brown County, but he has not yet accepted.

GRANT NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN THE FIFTH IOWA DISTRICT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARENGO, Ia., July 10.—James Wilson, of Tama County, was nominated for Congress, to-day, for the Fifth Congressional District, on the fifth ballot. Wilson, Judge Williams, of Iowa City, Judge Conklin, of Benton, and Major Thompson, of Linn County, were the competing candidates. The Liberal Republicans will place a candidate in the field.

AN EXCITING CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—The State canvass is progressing amid unusual excitement, both parties making tremendous efforts. Secretaries Boutwell and Delano will speak for the Republicans next week. The Conservatives have a grand mass meeting at Weldon on the 12th and at Raleigh on the 16th. Carl Schurz, Trumbull, Frank Blair, Thurman, and other speakers, are expected. Extensive preparations have been made, and a large gathering of people from all portions of the State is looked for at both points. Nearly every county is being canvassed, and in some of them the candidates are making two speeches a day. The election takes place the first of August, and it is thought the last week of the canvass will be the most exciting ever witnessed in the State.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS DISAPPOINTED.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Connecticut, Susan B. Anthony, of New York, and Laura De Force Gordon, of California, who have been in attendance on the Convention, hoping to obtain from the Democratic party a broader recognition of their rights to vote than was given by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, were very much disappointed by the utter rejection of their claims by the Baltimore Convention, and declare their intention of working for the Philadelphia platform and its nominees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 10.—The friends of Governor Jacob, who is an independent candidate for re-election against Johnson N. Camden, the Democratic nominee, held a rousing mass meeting at the Court House, to-night, which was addressed by Governor Jacob and N. Fitzhugh, of Kansas. They were cheered to the echo by a large and enthusiastic audience. There were thirty Vice Presidents, embracing the foremost Democrats of the city. This was the opening meeting of the campaign. Governor Jacob, besides a large Democratic support, will receive the solid Republican vote. His friends are confident of his election.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—A report, originating in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, to the effect that Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, was engaged in a movement to secure the withdrawal of Grant, in order to bring out a candidate that would defeat Greeley, having obtained a wide circulation, Mr. Smith authorizes its contradiction. There is not, he says, a shadow of foundation for the report. He advocated the nomination of Grant before the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention, and believes him the strongest man that could have been chosen. He, furthermore, regards Greeley as about the weakest candidate that could have been selected by the opposition, and he believes he will be defeated.

ILLINOIS.

Fatal Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, July 10.—Frank Hughes, son of B. W. Hughes, a farmer, living seven miles east of this city, in DuPage County, while driving a mowing-machine, last evening, was run over and killed. One arm and one leg were cut off and his body half cut in two in the middle. Young Hughes was 14 years old.

A Serious Accident in a Coal Mine.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, July 10.—This afternoon, Harry Connors, a miner in the Kentucky Coal Mine, in this city, by the falling of a mass of coal, a short time previously lodged from a blast, had his right leg broken above the knee and both bones of his left arm below the elbow.

Meeting of District Sunday School Association.

CAIRO, July 10.—The Sunday School District Association effected a permanent organization here to-day, by electing W. J. Grant President; A. Wright, Vice President; and D. J. Teerney, Secretary. Various phases of the work were discussed, and statistics received from Sunday schools in all parts of the District. The formation of strictly denominational Sunday schools was approved.

Opening of Bids for Convict Labor.

JOLIET PRISON, July 10.—The Penitentiary Commissioners, at Joliet, opened the bids for labor, under previous advertisement, to-day. Thirteen bids were read, and the Hon. W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, takes the men, 250, for five years, at 80 1-3 cents, which is over 11 cents more than any previous bid ever offered, which speaks well for the present management of the prison.

ARKANSAS.

The Troubles in Pope County—Counterfeiters Committed to Jail.

LITTLE ROCK, July 10.—Parties from Pope County, this evening, report the militia, to the number of sixty, in arms near Dover, last night. It is reported that they intended to make an attack on that place to-day. It is also reported that two more citizens were killed last night at Dover. The Governor will send Major General Upham, of the militia, to the scene of the troubles, to-morrow, to investigate the matter.

A constable, named Dillard, was shot and killed at Perryville, Saturday.

The counterfeiters were brought before Chief Justice McClure, this evening, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and the bail bond of each fixed at $10,000, failing to give which they were removed to prison. The trial of one of the parties before the examining court was concluded to-day, and, in default of $10,000 bail, he was sent to prison to await the action of the Criminal Court.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 10.—Chief Justice Cockburn is to be created an Earl in recognition of his services in connection with the Alabama Arbitration.

Lord Tenderden and Sir Roundell Palmer go to Geneva to-morrow, whither Sir Alex. Cockburn went Monday.

Steamship Caspian, from Egypt, has arrived.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Morrison moved a second reading of the Proportional Representation bill, which adopts the American system of representation. Morrison said under this system Birmingham would be entitled to seven and Liverpool to eleven representatives in Parliament, instead of three each, as at present. London would have sixty-two members instead of twenty, as now.

Tom Hughes seconded the motion.

Charles Dilke opposed the motion on the ground that Ireland and Scotland were not included in the bill.

NEBRASKA.

Indian Depredations.

OMAHA, July 10.—The Indians killed about twenty head of cattle, belonging to C. A. Moore, of Sidney, Neb., about twenty-five miles north of there, on the 6th. It is not known to what tribe they belong. A detachment of cavalry has gone after them from Sidney.

The Missouri River, to-day, is fourteen feet and one inch above low water mark, the highest it has been this season.

Sporting Items.

HALIFAX, April 10.—The boat race at Digby, between Fulton and Brown, has been postponed for smooth water. Great crowds are present to witness the race.

NEW YORK, July 10.—In the game of base ball to-day, the Troys beat the Mutuals by a score of 7 to 4.

Fire.

DETROIT, July 10.—Augustus Cilley's saw-mill, at Caro, burned Sunday, with one million feet of lumber. Loss $30,000 on all the property, none of which was insured.

How a Buddhist Priest Raised $9,000.

Shanghai Correspondence of the New York World.

A Buddhist priest, desiring to raise money for building a temple at Suchau, came to Shanghai for assistance. The project of creating the temple had been started ten years ago, but the zeal which had raised $4,000 of the $13,000 that were requisite subsided, and it was felt necessary to resort to more energetic measures. Priests were accordingly sent throughout the province to beg assistance. The priest who was detailed in Shanghai labored for weeks without success. This is evidently a dollar-worshipping community. With a devotion more than worthy of the cause, he determined to create a sensation. He announced that he would allow himself to be locked up in a wooden box for seven days, during which period he would remain in an upright position, without food or sleep. He was accordingly placed in a cage two and a half feet wide and five feet high—just sufficiently large to admit him standing upright. The bottom of the cage was studded with nails so that his feet should have space only between the nails to rest on, and a couple of slight bars in front formed a rest for his arms. The native public were invited to prove the genuine character of the mortification by locking up the devotee themselves if they pleased, and about thirty people brought padlocks of various kinds and secured the door as many times over. The cage was a close one, with a few open bars near the bottom for the admission of air. The cage and the enclosed priest were placed in a temple situated on a great thoroughfare. During the seven days throngs of people passed in and out as spectators, religious exercises being conducted meanwhile by the priests of the temple. The poor man endured his painful incarceration with remarkable fortitude, the only relief afforded being an occasional cup of water, and he emerged, at the expiration of the seventh day, looking little the worse. On examination, his pulse was found to beat sixty-four, and was steady, while his skin, though hot, was moist. After his release the cage was broken up and sold piecemeal to the Chinese, every nail bringing more than its weight in silver. The desirable result of calling forth liberal subscriptions was obtained, amounts from $500 upwards being freely paid by wealthy Chinese.

California Squirrels Asphyxiated by Machinery.

From the Santa Barbara Express, June 22.

Some time since, Mr. Dixie W. Thompson took us out in his buggy to an outside lot on which the squirrels had "squatted," and taken up their claim, and were in high glee over their possessions. He had with him a large "man bellows," to which he had attached about a yard of gutta percha hose. On reaching a squirrel burrow, on which a colony had evidently settled, he set this machine down, thrust the end of the hose into one of the numerous squirrel-holes, threw some shavings, cobs, and sulphur into the tea-kettle, struck a match, set the shavings on fire, caught hold of the bellows, and, in a moment the sight and smell suggested another fire and brimstone region, for the earth all around began to send up puffs of yellow and infernal-looking smoke wherever a squirrel had ever run his underground road. The precaution had been taken to cover all the holes with earth before the smoke was forced into the burrow. In one instance the smoke rushed out of a hole over thirty feet distant from the main entrance of the nest. It takes about five minutes to smother a whole colony of these troublesome pests, and they never show any signs of life again, the holes remaining closed and undisturbed. The work of extermination is complete, and is accomplished at a trifling cost. A multitude of squirrels can be thus destroyed by one man in a single day. In fact, Mr. Thompson has conferred a favor upon the whole State in devising this most effective, certain, and simple method of destroying the worst pest with which farmers have to contend. He has not patented his valuable invention, and it is free to any farmer who wishes to use it. The cost of it is inconsiderable, while its work is simple and certain as doom.

50 Per Cent Discount.

For a few days the Grand Central Clothing House, 142 and 144 State street, near Madison, will sell white suits (just the thing for these hot days) at 50 per cent discount. Good duck vests at $1.50. Call and get a bargain. We mean what we say.

On the 15th.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean will open their new office, in the Republic Life Building, on La Salle street, on the 15th, instead of the 10th, as heretofore announced.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Murder Trial Drawing to a Close.

Grave Apprehensions of Bloodshed on the Occasion of the Orange Parade.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 10.

The Stokes trial, to-day, was by turns pathetic and amusing, but chiefly the latter. The prisoner's mother bore witness to the mental distress of her son after his engagement with Fisk, and also stated that Stokes' relations with his wife and children, now in Europe, had always been pleasant. Stokes' brother swore that the prisoner feared violence from Fisk, and procured a pistol through witness to defend himself. The regular daily jangle occurred with the medical witnesses, resulting in the usual muddle of conflicting opinions and theories. The most unique witness who has yet appeared took the stand to-day, in the person of Geo. Barden, attached to Fisk's private establishment in the novel capacity of interpreter. He was called by the prosecution. During the cross-examination of the witness by McKeon, Joe Howard, of bogus-proclamation notoriety, sat near McKeon, looking at him with rather a cynical smile. McKeon requested that Howard take another seat, as he did not wish to be exposed to any such insulting stare. The Judge said that as long as spectators behaved themselves he would not interfere, and as for being gazed at, he was perfectly indifferent how long or how fixedly any one stared at him. Howard maintained his position and kept his eyes fixed steadily on McKeon, who turned his back angrily.

SUSPENDED.

The Daily New York *Standard*, after sinking all the capital put into the establishment, and after superhuman efforts on the part of its friends to make it pay expenses, has finally suspended publication. This makes about 100 daily journals started and suspended in this city within a quarter of a century, after a precarious existence. The capital sunk in them has not been less than $25,000,000. John Russell Young started the *Standard* as a Grant paper, and the Administration and its friends gave it great patronage, and also in opposition to Mr. Dana's *Sun*, but it never obtained much vigor, and lost money every day of its existence.

THE GREAT TROT YESTERDAY.

Sporting reporters who saw the great trot yesterday at Fleetwood Park, generally contend that Goldsmith was beaten on her merits, the slight crack in her heel, on which she was withdrawn, being a mere subterfuge. Fleetwood Course is a full mile, with a sharp hill in the three-quarter stretch, and American Girl yesterday fairly outtrotted the Maid, scoring the best time in the Fleetwood record, the previous best time being 2:21 1-4, having been made by Goldsmith Maid herself two years ago. Good judges also claim that American Girl's time yesterday, considering the track, equals the best of Goldsmith Maid's performances.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The interest on the Stock Exchange, to-day, centered in Erie. The stock opened at 56 1-4, declined to 53 5-8, rallied to 54, but closed at 53. This decline was caused by an unfavorable report and decline at London, where the stock closed at 43. Contrary to what the public had been led to believe, the reports submitted to the Erie Railway stockholders, yesterday, was a very unfavorable exhibit. The gross receipts from Oct. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872, amounted to $10,374,599. The expenses, interest on bonded debt, and rents of leased lines amounting to $9,801,980, showing an apparent surplus of $572,618. In the table of expenses, on account of legal expenses, is $842,737, which item should, of course, be charged to the operating expenses. If so charged, instead of the surplus above given, there would be an actual loss to the company on the business of the seven months ending May 1, 1872, of $270,119. The floating debt of the company amounts to the huge sum of $6,463,608. It also appears from the report that the road, instead of earning at the rate of $30,000,000 per annum, as has been supposed, it is really earning only about $16,000,000. In order to increase the earnings, Vice President Diven gives it as his opinion that at least $2,200,000 must be at once expended for a third rail (narrow gauge) on the Delaware division. He also recommends that a third rail be laid along the entire main line from Jersey City to Buffalo, at an estimated expense, including the $2,200,000 for the Delaware division, of about $20,000,000. The report gives no encouragement to the holders of the common stock that dividends can be earned on it for a number of years. The balance of the list, to-day, was dull, and the fluctuations compassed within 1-8 to 1-2 per cent, alternately up and down. The dulness on exchange, to-day, outside of Erie, was greater than at any previous time this year.

MONEY.

The money market was easy, and ranged from 5 to 8 per cent on rail. Prime business notes were quoted at 6a7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull and steady, on a basis of 109 7-8 to 110 for prime sterling.

GOLD.

The market was more active and firmer, on increasing shipments of specie. All business was at 113 7-8 to 114.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong, and closed a fraction higher. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 3-4a102; Union Pacific firsts, 90 3-8a90 5-8; land grants, 81 3-4a82; incomes, 87 3-8a87 5-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was more active, and there was more steadiness in most grades. There was a better export inquiry for fresh ground shipping extras, and family grades were steady. At the close the market was steady, with a good demand. Wheat market fairly active but easier, the demand being chiefly for export. Offerings light.

PORK

firmer, with a better jobbing demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The testimony in the Stokes case was mostly medical. Stokes' mother and brother testified as to Stokes carrying a pistol to protect himself from Fisk.

Cowan testified that, in the conversation with Dr. Fisher, the latter stated that, in probing Fisk's wound, he pushed the bullet in some four inches, but could not extract it. His probe was not of the right kind, but he had no time to get a proper probe.

Evidence going to show that Stokes was going to Providence to a trotting match on the 6th of June was offered, but excluded.

Dormon B. Eaton's testimony, taken in London, was, for the great part, excluded.

Grofton, a surveyor, testified that the pistol found on the sofa could not be thrown there from the door of the room.

Tremaine said the defence were now ready to close the subject after the production of witnesses not now in Court, and to putting in the New York Medical Directory in case they did not find Dr. Fisher's name in it.

The Court then took a recess.

After the recess, Dr. Hocoe was recalled. He had looked over the New York Medical Register and could not find the name of Dr. F. V. Fisher, who was examined for the prosecution. This closed the case for the defense.

The District Attorney then recalled in rebuttal Charley Hill, who stated he did not see a pistol on the stairs in the hall or reception-room at any time on the 6th of January. Stokes passed him in the hall very close, just by the elevator. This was to contradict the statement of the defendant that he believed he dropped his pistol in the hall.

Barden sworn: I was interpreter to Colonel Fisk; did not live entirely with him, but was generally with him in the morning and evening.

Q. Were you with him that morning when he was dressing, as usual? A. I was.

Q. Did he have a pistol? [Objected to by the defense, but allowed by the Court.] Witness. No, sir. I helped him on with his pants and vest in the morning, and before he went out at 3:20 p. m., I put on his coat. He had no pistol then.

Dr. Thomas H. Tripler re-called: Produced the probe used by Dr. Wood and himself. It is six inches long. Never told Cowan I pushed the probe in six or seven inches.

Cross examined. Did you ever tell Dr. Shine that you thought the probe had broken in the wound? A. Never, sir.

Q. Did you tell him you gave the patient 130 minims of magenta solution?

The Court objected to the question. Mr. Tremaine said it was simply important to put the question. It was only now he learned outside the Court that this gentleman said he gave 120 minims subcutaneously, and Dr. Fisher a larger quantity of opium by mouth; much larger than they swore, and that they got scared and had to stop giving it. The Court allowed the question.

Q. Did you not tell Dr. Shine you gave 130 minims subcutaneously, and Dr. Fisher a larger quantity by mouth, and that you got scared? A. No, sir; I have no recollection of it.

Q. Is the probe as it was when you used it? A. No; it was broken at the inquest.

To Mr. Beach: I am positive I did not tell Dr. Shine I gave 120 drops. I don't think I mentioned Dr. Fisher's treatment at all.

At this point McKeon, directing attention to Mr. Star, who was sitting nearly opposite him, called: "You had better stand aside."

Mr. Star. I notice a steady attack on me every day, and I want to point you out.

John Marshall, Fisk's colored valet, was called to prove that the deceased had no pistol in his pocket when dressing.

Francis Hausman, Fisk's colored coachman, was also recalled. He swore he never saw a pistol in the hands of the Colonel.

Cross examined: Had the Colonel any pistols in his holsters? A. No sir. [Laughter.] Q. Do you know what a holster is? A. No sir. [Laughter.]

Francis Curtis, who assisted Fisk up stairs after the shooting, was called to prove that he saw no pistol with or near the wounded man, on the stairs, in the hall, or in the parlor. He said he didn't look for one.

BROWN.

B. Gratz Brown held an interview, while in the city yesterday, with Horace Greeley. Brown goes to New Haven to attend a college class-meeting, and will return here on Thursday.

GREELEY

was much pleased last evening at the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention.

THE NEW ERIE OFFICERS.

Peter H. Watson, the new President of the Erie Railway Company, is from Ashtabula, O. In view of this change in his position he will take up his residence in New York. Commodore Vanderbilt considers him one of the best railroad men in the country. General A. S. Diven, who was unanimously chosen Vice President, is considered to be one of the most experienced railroad men of the present day, and has long been connected with the management of the road. In future the Erie Company will work in conjunction with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

THE ORANGE PARADE.

The *Commercial* states that the police, while professing to believe that there will be no trouble on the 12th inst., will be ordered out fully armed and mounted. The police will clear away any mob which may collect in advance of the procession. Signals are arranged between the police, military and fire authorities, by which the forces can be concentrated at any point. It is believed the apparent quietude of the Irish is assumed to put the authorities off their guard, but the *Commercial* says there is no need of disguising the fact that many recent movements indicate bloodshed on Friday.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamer England, from Liverpool.

THE DEATH RATE.

Of the 1,569 deaths last week, 196 were caused directly by heat. The increase of the death rate in Brooklyn the past week was 231 over the preceding week. There was 249 deaths from cholera infantum.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

The laborers employed on the East River bridge struck, to-day, for an increase of wages.

IDENTIFIED.

J. Thompson, charged with shooting Charles H. Phelps, a jeweler, a few weeks since, was to-day before Justice Ludwith, and was fully identified as the person who fired the shot. He was committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WILL PROBABLY DECLINE.

General Diven will probably decline the Presidency of the Erie Railroad.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Barnes, United States Commissioner to the Statistical Congress, sailed, to-day, for Europe.

REFORM.

The Reform Committee of fifty, of Brooklyn, publish a report, showing that the new storage reservoir is unnecessary, and involved a useless waste of money, and that the contract was illegal and fraudulent, and not given to the lowest bidder.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises at Beloit College.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, July 10.—The twenty-fifth anniversary exercises proper of Beloit College were ushered in auspiciously on Monday evening, the baccalaureate sermon having been delivered the previous day by President A. L. Chapin, D. D. The order for the evening was the annual prize contest for the best declamation from the members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes respectively. There were four contestants from each class, as follows:

"Canning and Brougham," anonymous, Frank A. Hutchins, of Baraboo. "Toussaint L'Ouverture," W. Phillips, J. Warner Mills, of Lancaster. "The Prisoner of Chillon," Byron, Geo. E. Bushnell, of Beloit. "The Prophecy of '61," W. Phillips, Geo. T. Foster, of the Freshman Class, and "The Last Days of Herculaneum," Aytherstone, L. D. Keyes, of Prairieburg, Iowa. "Eugene Aram," Thomas Hood, R. H. Mills, Jr., of Beloit. "The trial of Warren Hastings," J. B. Macaulay, Abram D. Waterbury, of Polo, Ill. "The Death of Adam and Eve," Montgomery, T. Lyell Smedes, Vicksburg, Miss., of the Sophomore class. The contest was lively, and exhibited a number of spirited declaimers. George T. Foster, received the Freshman prize of $10, and Abram D. Waterbury the Sophomore prize of the same value.

The following addresses and orations were delivered on the afternoon of Tuesday:

1. "Words of Welcome," With a Paper on the Acts and Aims of the Founders of Beloit College; Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D.
2. "A Paper," On the Relation of the College to the Community of Beloit; Rev. D. Clary.
3. "A Paper," On the inner Life of the College from the Student's point of view; Rev. J. Collie. Class of 1851.
4. "A Paper," Reminiscences of Early Days and the Financial Growth of the College; Professor J. J. Bushnell.
5. "A Paper," On the College in Relation to the Kingdom of Christ and Christian Education; Rev. J. W. Strong, D. D. Class of 1858.
6. "A Paper," On the College in Relation to the State; W. A. Montgomery, Esq. Class of 1857.
7. "A Paper," On the Bearing of Collegiate Culture on Professional Life; H. P. Merriman, M. D. Class of 1863.

The exercises for the evening were as follows:

1. "Alumni Oration;" Hon. C. W. Buckley. Class of 1860.
2. "Alumni Poem;" Professor Peter Hendrickson. Class of 1867.
3. "A Paper," On the Future of the College; Professor J. J. Blaisdell.
4. "A Paper," On the Mutual Obligations of the College and the Churches. Rev. L. Waiting, D. D.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday, the faculty, alumni, graduates, and students of the college formed in grand procession at the college grounds, and marched, to the accompaniment of fine music to the First Congregational Church, the immense and commodious auditorium of which was packed to fulness by the *elite* and pride of Beloit citizenship.

The exercises opened with prayer by the President, A. L. Chapin. Rich strains of music intervened, and were interspersed throughout the entire occasion by Stein's famous band from Milwaukee.

Next came the Salutatory Oration, in Latin, Joseph H. Chamberlain, of Beloit.

Next came an oration entitled, "Religious Liberty in America," from Charles W. Butlin, of Beloit. Many by using religion as a cloak for official preference, degrade it to a point of despicable disrespect. Religious liberty is the stronghold of equality, and the bulwark of American liberty. Mr. Butlin advocated a stronger instillation of religious feeling into public school instruction. A manifest uneasiness and apparent reticence somewhat damaged the speaker's effort.

Mr. Hibbard A. Tucker, of Claridon, O., followed with an oration on "The Children of St. Peter's." The speaker dwelt principally upon the action of Roman Popery, following the despicable intolerance which made for ages this religious hierarchy so conspicuously oppressive; causes were closely traced to their final culmination, when the shaft of Luther struck the captive stream with all its grand and momentous consequences.

Next came an able review of "The Conference at Munich," by Robert C. Bedford, of Tomah. The speaker stated that the Conference had done a vast deal for religious liberty all over the world, by imparting new zeal and devotion to religious charity, imbuing its disciples with a broader spirit of liberality, and doing much to loosen the chains of intolerance, so long holding religion on the Continent in a state of suspense and incandescence. The speaker manifested a lack of elocutionary training, although his effort exhibited strong thought and patient investigation.

Mr. Russell L. Cheney, of Emerald Grove, next appeared with an able production on "Will Culture." The symmetrical development of the will in its greatest strength is found only in those who, battling with materialism, have courageously met all obstacles obstructing their pathway, and have thus exercised it in a diversified and multifarious experience. The best training that the will can receive is found in a rigid exercise to the full extent of its powers. In gigantic intellects, other faculties are suborned to the will. An eminent example is found in the life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

This effort was well received.

Mr. Clark L. Goddard, of Washington, D. C., delivered the next address. Subject: "The Plea of a Graduate." Mr. Goddard attempted an apology for the vast number of college graduates who leave college walls for the lower walks of life, and a plea for the better education of those in common and lower ranks of life. Insufficient preparation in committing this speech marred, to a great extent, its proper effect upon the audience.

John A. Merrill, of Beloit, next delivered the anniversary poem, entitled, "Nulla dies sine linea." The following fairly exhibit the tenor and merit of the poem:

'Tis not for man to fathom the unknown,
Where God alone, the infinite, can dwell;
'Tis not for man to know, but to obey
The law of him "who doeth all things well."

Each holds his compass-point with care,
To guide his course aright;
So we, upon the classic sea
Were guided by a light.

"Diplomacy, Past and Present," was the subject of the next oration, by Joseph Chandler, of Clinton. Mr. Chandler is a fine and forcible speaker. He held his audience with magnetic sympathy. He drew a fine parallel between Talleyrand of the past and Charles Francis Adams of to-day.

A glowing tribute was paid the latter, while Talleyrand was ever sordid and venal. Adams has ever been a straightforward and courageous devotee of patriotism, and always the disciple of truth, and watchful of the best interests of his country.

Next followed a distinguished oration, on the "Coming Kingdom," by James A. Harvey, of Argyle, Ill. The true spirit of religion, too free to be restrained, and too noble to have need of carnal weapons in its triumphant career through the ages, should be a greater power in the administrative functions of a nation. Educate the people, Christianize the nation, and thus evolve the elements which are to predominate in the grand epoch of the future. This was an eloquent effort, and was enthusiastically received, a shower of bouquets being precipitated upon the stage.

"Proportional Representation," by Julius E. Storm, of Chesterfield, Mich., was a powerful plea for minority representation. The speaker stated that by this method of election was necessary to the just and thorough reform of official corruption, now so vitally affecting the life of the nation. Mr. Storm manifested a good address, and is gifted with a melodious and pleasing voice.

"The Place of Journalism" next followed by John A. Merrill, of Beloit. The speaker ably showed that the profession of journalism is of vital interest to the welfare of the American Nation. It has moulded the career of the nation in the past, and will doubtless be the most powerful instrument of the future in shaping the character and life of our country. Mr. Merrill thought it not prejudicial to the [illegible] of journalism that its greatest and noblest exponent should be selected to guide the destinies of the nation for the next four years. He warmly eulogized the integrity and consummate ability of Horace Greeley, the mention of whose name was received with tremendous applause. The speaker earnestly advocated special instruction for the profession of journalism in all the colleges of the country.

Mr. Sanford A. Hooper, of Troy, next delivered a warm eulogy on, and searching examination into, the life and character of the Italian statesman, Joseph Mazzini. It was a fine production, portraying in an exquisite manner the profound intellect of Mazzini, and the results of his glowing words and burning eloquence upon the character and life of the Italian nation.

Next came a very able discourse on "The Profession of Law and Religious Parents," by James S. Gilman, of Schullsburg. It was a spirited effort, denouncing the condemnatory annunciations of religious parents who heap opprobrium upon the American bar, instead of laboring to imbue it with Christian spirit and nobleness. The law profession is worthy of the most exalted efforts of Christian enthusiasm in its devotion to a higher plane.

Joseph H. Chamberlain followed with a powerful oration on "Science and Prejudice." The speaker sadly deprecated the spirit of antagonism between Church and science. Let not the Church of to-day denounce its deductions and stigmatize its conclusions. Every new attainment in science is but another term for a truer insight and greater knowledge of God's truth. Let not bigotry and prejudice retard the grand assumptions and true conclusions of scientific research. This speech was characterized by strong thought and pleasing delivery.

Mr. Edward D. Eaton, of Lancaster, delivered the last oration, entitled, "Art and American Character, with the Valedictory Addresses." Mr. Eaton has a fine presence on the stage. Although his intonation was scarcely loud enough, his effort was well received, and commanded a profusion of bouquets.

Although the floral offerings were almost numberless, it is just to say they were bestowed in a critical and commendable manner.

The valedictory was slightly humorous and exceedingly pleasing, and was rapturously applauded.

Degrees were then conferred, and thirteen scholarly graduates tenderly and with due deference received their diplomas from their gracious and honored *Alma Mater*.

After the close of the graduating exercises, the Alumni, members of the faculty, students, and invited guests repaired to Memorial Hall, where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them. The occasion was made exceedingly joyous by the plentiful flow of wit and repartee, the conflicting of jovial spirits, congratulatory speeches, *et cetera*.

The *litterateur*, with his Greek roots and Latin derivatives, and the Bachelor of Science with his sines, co-sines, tangents, and quadrants had little time to demonstrate that all these had nothing to do with the exceeding richness of the edibles arranged in tropical profusion upon the overladen tables. It was throughout a pleasant affair, characterized by cordial greetings, and warm social intercourse. It was a long time before the merry company dispersed, which they did with sincere and heartfelt farewells, and thus ended the twenty-fifth annual commencement exercises proper of the Beloit College.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Installation of a Minister.

Last evening Rev. C. L. Thompson, formerly of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, was formally installed as the pastor of the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, in this city. The weather was oppressively warm, and from this fact but a small attendance of the members of the congregation was anticipated; but, the exercises attending the installation being somewhat unusual, nearly all the congregation were present. The church was comfortably filled, although seventy-five or a hundred more persons would have experienced no difficulty in obtaining seats. After the reading of the Scriptures, and a prayer by the venerable Dr. Patterson, the choir gave the 115th hymn:

Watchman, tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are.

Rev. A. E. Kittredge followed with a sermon, taking as his text several verses from 31st Chapter of Luke. He discoursed of great men, claiming that John the Baptist was the greatest man the world ever saw, and urging his hearers to emulate him in good works.

The customary charge to the people was delivered by Professor Blackman.

Rev. Dr. Patterson made the charge to the pastor, admonishing him to be watchful in the vineyard, to save souls, and the Lord would bless his work.

The new pastor was then introduced to the congregation, and, after the benediction was pronounced, submitted graciously to a hand-shaking, which he will remember for weeks to come.

Railroad Construction Under Difficulties.

Certain persons who own real estate and dwelling-houses along the line of the new Chicago & Pacific Railroad object very strongly to the laying of ties and tracks in front of their premises. Some of the residents on the Bloomington road seem particularly anxious to impede the progress of the workmen in every conceivable way. The annoyance had become so great that the officers of the road were compelled to demand the protection of the police authorities. Yesterday morning, a *posse* of men under Sergeant Jonas M. Johnson, of the Second Precinct, was sent out to where the tracklayers are at work, with instructions to maintain order at all hazards, and arrest every person who interfered in any way with the progress of the road. They found the people quiet and well-behaved, and seemingly without a desire to do an unlawful act, so far as the railroad company was concerned. Johnson waited around several hours, and finally decided to return to the station, as there did not appear to be any necessity for the presence of policemen. Shortly after his departure, however, the laborers on the road were set upon by some of the property-owners, and the assistance of other officers had to be invoked. Order was again restored, and at a late hour last evening it was stated, by persons who possess every means of obtaining reliable information, that the employes of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company would not be interfered with again.

The King-Champion Shooting Case.

Yesterday, Coroner Stephens held an inquest on the body of William Champion, who was shot and killed on Eagan avenue, Monday afternoon, by a man named John Francis King. The inquest was held at the late residence of deceased, on Cottage Grove avenue. Dr. McCarthy made a *post mortem* examination of the remains, after which the jury heard the testimony of witnesses of the shooting. It appears from the evidence that Champion and King, who were well acquainted with each other, met in front of the butcher shop, No. 816 Cottage Grove avenue. King was intoxicated. Champion took a squash from the vegetable stand in front of the butcher-shop, and, presenting it at King's head, demanded his money or his life, and, at the same time, drew his (King's) pocket-book out of his pocket. King, drawing a revolver, told him to replace it, or he would shoot him. Champion was about to do as he was ordered, when King fired. The ball entered Champion's breast, inflicting a wound from which he died shortly after. The jury, in their verdict, claimed that King did not have a sufficient provocation for using a revolver, and the Coroner locked him up in the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Temperature.

The heat was more generally felt yesterday, although the thermometer indicated several degrees less than the day before. This is principally on account of the recent rain which renders the atmosphere more dense and humid creating that feeling of lassitude and oppression, which is not as much perceived on a dry, warm day. The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour. At 7:30 a. m., 73 deg.; 8 a. m., 75; 8:30 a. m., 75; 9 a. m., 77; 9:30 a. m., 78; 10 a. m., 78; 10:30 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 79; 11:30 a. m., 83; 12 m., 84; 12:30 p. m., 86; 1 p. m., 86; 1:30 p. m., 86; 2 p. m., 85; 2:30 p. m., 83; 3 p. m., 83; 3:30 p. m., 82; 4 p. m., 83; 4:30 p. m., 82; 5 p. m., 81; 5:30 p. m., 81; 6 p. m., 81—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 96 degrees in the sun.

Programme of the French Band.

Messrs. Wyndham and Steiner, managers of the French Garde Band, have at length fixed upon the places where the concerts are to be given. Those upon the South Side will be given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and those on the West Side at the Union Park Congregational Church. The band is expected on Monday evening, and the first concert will take place on the South Side on the same evening. On Tuesday evening the band will play on the West Side; Wednesday evening again on the South Side, and on Thursday evening will conclude the series of four concerts at the Union Park Church. The sale of tickets will commence to-morrow at Cobb's Library, on Wabash avenue, and at the West Side Library, in Thompson's Block, Madison street. The contest for eligible seats will undoubtedly be great.

Run Over and Killed.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening a boy named Sion Joseph Lee fell from the seat of a brick wagon on Ashland avenue near [illegible] street, the wheels of which passed over his body, killing him almost instantly. His remains were brought to No. 381 Loomis street, the residence of his parents. Deceased was about 9 years old. The wagon was being driven by Charles [illegible]son, of No. 383 Loomis street. No blame seems to attach to him for the occurrence of the accident.

Everything.

It is now authoritatively stated that the [illegible] Band will remain in this country until the 27th, and will visit Chicago meanwhile.

—F. W. Newhall took out a permit yesterday to build a two-story and basement building, [illegible] 40, to be Nos. 474, 476, 478, and 480 North La Salle street, near Schiller.

—Yesterday afternoon Goodwin & Pass[illegible] received, through Rev. Father Roman, a check for $200 on the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, being a sum restored as conscience money to the Ætna Fire Insurance Company. Particulars withheld, of course.

—Mr. Klokke, the new Police Commissioner, was inducted into office, yesterday, by the Mayor and Mr. Sheridan. The ceremony, like the [illegible] of the poor, was short and simple, consisting of showing him his chair and desk.

—A man named Charles Hungerford died suddenly in the Lake Street House at an early hour yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest and the County Physician made a *post mortem* examination, which resulted in the bringing in a verdict of death from apoplexy.

—Amid the raging turn of political strife [illegible] the soothing intelligence that the Keith Brothers' nine beat those of Clement, Morton & Co. 36 to [illegible], and that the J. S. Thompson & Co.'s mashed the Phoenix Printing Company to the extent of 38 to 18—all of which has reference to base ball.

—George Crane, a Joliet horse-thief, was arrested in this city yesterday by Detective [illegible]man, and sent back last evening. He brought a stolen horse and buggy here, and left the vehicle on Nineteenth street for repairs. The carriage manufacturer suspected him, and gave information which led to his arrest.

—The residence of Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard was entered by thieves on Monday afternoon, who stole a gold watch and a small quantity of jewelry. Mrs. Hubbard knew of their presence, but was deterred from giving an alarm by a revolver in the hands of one of the rascals.

—The following officers were installed by G. N. A., Rev. Dr. Felsenthal, at the [illegible] Jonathan Lodge No. 130, I. O. B. B: President, [illegible] Callen; Vice President, N. V. Geidera; Secretary, Lewis Prede; Assistant Secretary, [illegible] Loewenthal; Cashier, A. Abraham; A. M., Simon; O. W., H. Simon; I. M., J. Blumenthal.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that A. W. [illegible]ards, for the past three years Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, goes to Chicago to be Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division of the road. J. B. Lake, for the past four years Freight Agent of the road, takes his place as Assistant Superintendent.

—An old lady named Mrs. Smith, residing at 264 Blue Island avenue, while asleep upon a table near a second-story window between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, rolled out and fell to the ground, a distance of about twelve or fifteen feet. She sustained very severe injuries, and it is feared that owing to her advanced age (70 years) she cannot survive them.

—John W. Blaisdell, the well-known actor, connected with the Boston Museum, is in the city, intending to pass a portion of his summer vacation here. He is in poor health, and [illegible] so well the wholesome properties of [illegible] water, etc., has come hither to be restored. The boys will take great pleasure in restoring him. He returns to Boston next season.

—It was reported in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning that two men named Patrick Far[illegible] and Michael McCabe engaged in a quarrel on the previous night, during which the last-named person was terribly stabbed in the breast. It is true that they raised a disturbance on the street, and they were fined for the offence by Justice Scully yesterday; the stabbing, however, was a creation of the unevenly-balanced brain of a certain policeman named O'Connor, as both men were without a scratch.

—Prominent among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel were the following: W. Gillespie, Calais, Maine; S. J. Smithers, London, England; A. S. Martin, Saratoga; W. O. [illegible], New York; L. Bradley and family, New Albany; A. Y. Ayers, California; H. C. Gleason, Sacramento; A. Matthewson, New York; Charles Dickson and family, Cincinnati; Rev. J. Weston, Galesburg; F. Allen Powers, Connecticut; John Thompson and wife, Dubuque; [illegible] Wm Harris, Philadelphia; Samuel Hurd[illegible], Philadelphia.

A JUVENILE MURDERER.

He First Throws a Brickbat at a Man Whom he has Endeavored to Rob, and then Shoots Him Down—The Wound Said to be a Fatal One.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening William Rospin, of No. 32 Newbury avenue, found some boys stealing old iron which he had stored under the sidewalk at the corner of Ewing and Clinton streets. He notified one or two acquaintances of [illegible] discover and determined, with their assistance, to try and capture the young thieves. The boys heard them approaching, and succeeded in escaping from the basement. Rospin and his friends followed them out on the street and gave chase. The men were rapidly closing in upon them, when one of the boys, a youth of about 17, turned and threw a brickbat at Rospin, who was the foremost one of the pursuers. The missile did not strike anyone, and the chase was continued. Finding himself almost in the grasp of the man whom he had attempted to rob, the same boy who threw the brick turned again and fired three revolver shots in rapid succession. Rospin fell to the ground at the second discharge. His companions, of course, allowed the boys to escape, and went to the wounded man's assistance. He was carried to a house, and a doctor was called to attend him. It was found that the ball had penetrated his abdomen, inflicting a wound which will undoubtedly prove fatal. He was removed to his home as quickly as possible. Owing to the intense excitement which prevailed on the street, the young assassin was lost sight of, and he had not been arrested at a late hour last night. Something should speedily be done by the police authorities to frighten young boys out of the habit of carrying concealed weapons. Scarcely a night passes without excitement being created by boys deliberately firing into groups of men who may endeavor to check their bad behavior, and upon the person of nearly every male juvenile arrested a seven-shooter is found.

MARRIED.

DUNLAP—RICE—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Geo. L. Dunlap and [illegible] B., daughter of Hon. J. B. Rice.

DIED.

CLAPP—July 10, Alice C., infant daughter of O. [illegible] and Celestia Clapp.

Funeral at the residence, 23 Twenty-sixth st., [illegible]day at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family respectfully invited.

WRENN—Edward Joseph, son of John and Margaret Wrenn, of inflammation of the brain, aged [illegible] months and 4 days.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 71 Kinzie st., Thursday, July 11, at 1 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery, for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DEYO—At Clarendon Hills, Du Page Co., Ill., [illegible] 2, 1872, Clara, infant daughter of Henry and Mary Devo, aged 3 months and 19 days.

CORBETT—On Wednesday, July 10, 1872, of cholera infantum, Walter Jackson, son of W. W. and Mary C. Corbett, aged 9 months.

Funeral from their residence, No. [illegible] near Thirty-seventh-st., on Friday morning, [illegible] at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited.

BOYD—At Aurora, Ill., on the 7th inst., [illegible] Noble, wife of Jesse C. Boyd and mother of [illegible] and Robt. Boyd, of this city, and James Boyd, of New York, aged 67.

ROACH—At 217 West Indiana-st., July 10, at [illegible] Catherine Bridget, daughter of Michael and [illegible] Roach, aged 5 years, 8 months and 17 days.

Funeral will leave the above residence at 10 o'clock [illegible] thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

TOBEY—After a long and painful illness on Friday, July 5, in the 27th year of her age, Fanny A., wife of Charles Tobey and daughter of Amanda and J[illegible] Van Arman.

Funeral services at half past 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, from No. 7 Park Row.

CHAMPION—Funeral of H. W. Champion, [illegible] sister, son and daughter of W. B. and O. L. Champion, from Hyde Park, then by Northwestern R. R. to Rose Hill, by 1 o'clock train. Friends of the deceased invited to attend.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—35 ACRES ON SOUTH PARK-AV., west of Cornell. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—14-ROOM HOUSE, east front, on Calumet-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts. [illegible] lot alone. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—7 LOTS, EACH 100X233 FEET, [illegible] Westfall's South Shore Subdivision. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1 TO 10 ACRES IN STAEB'S [illegible] division, in Section 25, 38, 14. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—2 ONE-ACRE LOTS, NEAR PARK[illegible]side Station. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LAWYER'S clerk who is a good penman. Room 34 Republic Life Building, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house, an experienced man as cashier and bookkeeper; also an assistant bookkeeper. Applications unaccompanied by references will receive no attention. Address W 81, Tribune Branch Office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—QUICK AND ACCURATE in figures. References required. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED BOY FOR kitchen work. Apply immediately, at 704 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN A SMALL PRESS. Apply at printing office, 364 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TOP BUGGY AND NEW harness; good rig, nearly new; cheap for cash. Call at Room 4, 174 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 LIGHT EXPRESS, 1 LARGE democrat, and 1 very fine square box open buggy, just finished; 1 two-seated top phaeton (second hand); 1 square box two-seated wagon, top [illegible] seat, and seats movable; 1 half-top barouche. HATHAWAY'S, 580 State-st.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY PAIR OF CHESTNUT mares, suitable for a lady; can trot fast. [illegible] some extra good drivers. ANTHONY, 17 [illegible]

FOR SALE—1 SECOND TOP BUGGY, 1 [illegible] delivery-wagon, two sets of single harness and several sets of double and single harness, all cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 41 and 44 Congress-st.